



FRIDAY,  
MARCH 12, 1960

AS KHUSHCHEV QUILS BERLIN

## Macmillan Arrives In Bonn for Parleys

The British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, accompanied by his Foreign Minister, Mr. Lloyd, arrived in Bonn Thursday morning for two days of talks with Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. At about the same time the Soviet Premier, Mr. Khrushchev, left East Germany for Moscow after an eight-day visit during which he discussed the Berlin and German problems with the East German regime.

Mr. Macmillan said on arrival that the West was firm on the principles it would defend, but he added, "We must be as flexible as our friends." In an airport statement the Soviet Premier said, "There is no doubt that the wider international negotiations must take this summer on the grave issues which confront us all. It is an essential preparation for these negotiations that the West should take counsel together."

Talks in Paris Useful' He described his talks with the French Premier, Gen. de Gaulle, earlier this week as very useful.

In his opening meeting with the Chancellor, Mr. Macmillan reported on his recent Soviet visit and his discussions in Paris. A British Foreign Office spokesman told a press conference later that the atmosphere at the talks was extremely cordial.

He said it could be assumed that the meeting began with an examination of European problems — a German peace treaty, Berlin and European security.

### Appeal and Warning

Mr. Khrushchev, before he left for home from an undisclosed Berlin airport, repeated earlier pleas to the West to end the cold war and sign a German peace treaty. He couched the appeal with a reiterated warning to the West not to try to "break through" to West Berlin. He expressed the hope that "those on whom it depends will not permit any irresponsible acts and will take decisions in the interest of all the countries which fought against Hitlerite Germany."

The Soviet Premier drove to the airport in a convoy of about 20 cars while troops and police held back early morning sightseers waving their flags. Mr. Khrushchev leaned out baraded, waving his arms and European security.

### NUSSIN GUEST AT FORMOSA WAR GAMES

PARIS (UPI). — King Hussein, who is on an official visit to Formosa, on Thursday watched a Chinese Nationalist military exercise in which an imaginary invasion force was annihilated.

On Thursday night he was due to attend a dinner given in his honour by Vice President Chen Cheng, followed by a Chinese opera.

### GAMBLER PARLAYS \$10 INTO \$12,000

LAS VEGAS, Nevada (UPI). — A man from Beverly Hills, California, parlayed a \$10 bill into \$12,000 at a casino dice table here on Tuesday night, according to an official at the Flamingo Hotel.

The lucky gambler, whose name was not disclosed in accordance with the hotel's policy, may tend to have held the dice for an hour and 25 minutes in one of the longest runs in the Flamingo's history.

### UK Premier Meets Ike on Wednesday

WASHINGTON (UPI). — The White House announced on Thursday that next week's conference between President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan, will be held at Camp David, in the Catoctin mountains of Maryland.

Mr. Macmillan will arrive in Washington with his staff on Wednesday and will confer with American leaders at the second retreat from Thursday through Sunday.

### B-G: Independence Not End in Itself

JERUSALEM Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, on Thursday night told African and Asian socialist youth leaders: "Independence is not enough, and it is not enough in itself. The real deep problems await solution, for then you will not be able to blame the foreign ruler for poverty, ignorance and disease."

He was addressing the formal opening of the International Seminar for Socialist Youth Leaders, organized by Mapai at the Oheb Shalom here.

Speaking in English, the Prime Minister declared that the greatest task of the present age was "to abolish the abyss" between the living standards of the wealthy countries of Europe and America on the one hand and of the poor states of Africa and Asia on the other. The socialists of Europe and America must realize that they cannot exist without raising Africa and Asia, he said.

The Premier also dwelt at length on the achievements of Israel in welding into one nation people from a hundred different countries — an example which others might follow.

The changeover from private to state ownership did not bring socialism, Mr. Ben-Gurion declared. Not everything should be left to the state, the individual must also display initiative. The people of this country, by individual and collective initiative, had achieved a much more than private initiative alone had done.

Mr. Ben-Gurion said he believed that the most important event of the twentieth century was the awakening of the peoples of Asia and Africa. He was sure that the time was near when they would all be free and independent, but he feared that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

### MRS. ROOSEVELT DUE

PARIS (UPI). — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of President Roosevelt, arrived here Thursday on her way from New York to Tel Aviv to visit her daughter.

During a one-month trip to Europe and the Near East she will also visit Israel and Britain.

## Sharp Drop In Jewish Exodus From Rumania

### EOKA Handing in Arms; U.K. Troops Begin Leaving Cyprus

The Governor of Cyprus, Sir Hugh Foot, said in an interview on Thursday evening that although there had been a hand-in of Eoka arms, all arrangements for their collection and delivery were well advanced.

The Governor's statement followed an hour's meeting between himself and Archbishop Makarios, during which the arms collection was discussed as well as a transitional regime for the island before it became a republic.

Greek Cypriot sources said that a 12-man committee charged by Eoka leader Col. Grivas with the task of collecting Eoka weapons began to gather them from rebels over the island during Wednesday night.

The Eoka plan, it is believed to be that all arms should be brought from hideouts and concentrated in main towns for a mass handover on Friday (today) at prearranged times.

Greek Cypriot sources said they believed Colonel Grivas would leave Cyprus when the arms operation ended, probably this week-end.

The British Minister of Defense, Mr. Duncan Sandys, in the House of Commons on Thursday said Britain was starting out to gather her forces on the island. Advance parties of certain units had already left, and the units themselves would be following during April, May, June and July. Certain elements of the R.A.F. were also being withdrawn.

The last emigrants to arrive here have started to issue exit visas to Jews at the end of February. But Western diplomats have received reports from Bucharest that the authorities were still accepting applications for permanent visas from Jews.

The last immigrants here also reported that about 30 Rumanian Jews were left in a desperate situation after the authorities stopped issuing visas. They have been informed that their application had been approved, and had given up all their property and apartments. But the issue of visas was stopped, and these Jews are now practically on the street without any property or any place in which to live.

The situation in the communities of Bacau, Piatra Neamt, Botosani, and Dorohoi is also "disastrous," it is reported. (Reuter, UPI)

### N. Rhodesia Curbs Leaders Of African Nationalist Body

LUSAKA, Northern Rhodesia. — The Northern Rhodesian Government on Thursday acted to curb an extremist group and ordered 51 of its leaders restricted to certain areas of the country.

The target of the move was the Zambia African National Congress, an ultra-nationalistic splinter group of the African National Congress (ANC).

The action was announced in a 20-minute talk with the new Israeli Ambassador to Moscow, Dr. A. Harrel, the Vice-President of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet. Mr. I.S. Kudrits, discussed problems confronting Israel in the absorption of the new immigration. Mr. Kudrits also showed special interest in the problems of the kibbutz.

The discussion followed the official ceremony during which Dr. Harrel presented his credentials as Ambassador. The meeting was also attended by the Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Semyonov.

Mr. Kudrits was especially interested in how Israel turned the immigrants who were formerly clerks and merchants into farmers and industrial workers.

During the exchange of formal greetings, Dr. Harrel referred to the U.S.S.R.'s role in the establishment of the State of Israel. Mr. Kudrits is acting in place of the President of the Supreme Soviet, Marshal K. Voroshilov, who is ill with pneumonia.

New York Under 5 Inches of Snow

NEW YORK (UPI). — More than five inches of snow — a record for this winter — had fallen in New York by early morning Thursday and weathermen predicted further heavy falls of up to eight inches.

COLDER TODAY

The sharp drop in temperature is predicted by the weathermen for today, with the possibility of local rain in the north. The outlook for Saturday is "partly cloudy."

The Coming Histadrut Elections

ONLY A FORTNIGHT UNTIL CLOSING OF FIRST VOTERS' LIST

The first voters' list will be published at the beginning of April.

On May 17, elections to the conference of working women, farmers, office workers, as well as building workers will be held in addition to the elections to the Histadrut Conference to be held on that date.

Members who have of late neglected to pay their membership dues will not be included in the voters' list, nor will their non-working wives be entitled to vote.

There is still time to pay your arrears.

Histadrut members will not want to forgo their right to vote on Election Day, on account of failure to pay their membership dues in time.

Members are urged to apply to the nearest office of Lishkat Hamas, open on all weekdays until 7 p.m.

LISHKAT HAMAS  
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## Kassem Serving Foreign Master, Nasser Charges

### UAR Protests Village Bombing

Abdul Nasser on Thursday intensified his demands of General Kassem, a few hours after the U.A.R. had strongly protested to the Iraqi Government against the strafing of a Syrian border village and over anti-U.S. demonstrations in Baghdad.

The U.A.R. protest referred to an attack by two Iraqi planes last Tuesday against the Syrian village of El Al-Akras.

"Al Akras" said: "The world now sees a double-faced leader, claiming the Communists with one hand and holding the Baghdad Pact with the other."

Al Akras, however, quoted Egyptian officials as saying the U.A.R. would not take revolutionary action against the Iraqi Embassy in Cairo.

Shortly after Nasser's Damascus speech, the editor of the strongly left-wing Cairo evening paper "Al Massa" (Mehdi e-Din), was released and given "long leave." Other left-wing members of the paper's staff were also suspended. Mehdi e-Din is a cousin of the U.A.R. Interior Minister, Karim Mehdi e-Din.

In Syria, meanwhile, mass demonstrations against Kassem and Communism continued for the third day in the main towns, with students playing a prominent part.

The funeral is due to take place on Friday.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

### Indian Troops To Pakistani Border

See Aping Nuri

Nasser charged that the Iraqi leader was duplicating the methods of the late Nuri Said and of the Communists, both of whom believed in the West Bengal district of Murshidabad.

He said shots were fired into the area from East Pakistan, and called the matter "distressing and frustrating."

Reports from Calcutta said three villages in the area have been evacuated and Indian troops reinforcements were sent in.

Arab nationalism, he said, was not dangerous, but would "emerge victorious, despite the Communist terrorism in Iraq."

Baghdad press reports variously estimated the number of civilians and military killed during the fighting as between 1,000 and 1,500. In addition to the Communist leader, Kamei Kassem, they said others slain by the rebels included a well-known lawyer, Abdullah Shawi, and the priest, Ephraim Aboudi, along with all members of his family.

Loyalists killed

Nine loyal army officers were also put to death, the reports said.

The U.A.R. Government said 90 officers of Col. Shawwaf's Fifth Division were summarily executed by Gen. Karmi's order without trial after the rebellion had been crushed.

Nasser's attack on the Iraqi regime was echoed in the Cairo press, which also drew a parallel between Nuri Said and Kassem as "paid foreign agents." Egyptian newspapers splashed front-page headlines in red alleging a reign of terror in Iraq.

At a banquet in her honour given by the Jewish community, Mrs. Meir appealed for support for the Israel Bonds campaign.

The Foreign Minister returned to New York on Wednesday.

### Meir: Israel Always Ready to Negotiate

MONTRÉAL (APP). — Israel is always ready to negotiate with the Arabs and in innumerable occasions offers to open discussions to end hostilities.

Foreign Minister Golda Meir said in Montreal this week during the course of her present North American tour.

Replies to a reporter's question she said that Israel was not suddenly alarmed by the crisis in Iraq, in which Abdul Nasser's hand was plainly recognizable.

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### Bill Urged to Empower F.B.I. Bombing Cases

WASHINGTON (INA). — Attorney General William P. Rogers on Wednesday asked a House Judiciary sub-committee to approve a bill that would empower the F.B.I. to apprehend fugitives fleeing after bombing synagogues or schools.

The bill urged by the Attorney General would implement an earlier request by President Eisenhower.

It would make it a felony to fly across a state line to avoid local prosecution of custody for bombing or burning any religious or educational institution.

Socialists and Communists have formed electoral alliances in some towns in preparation for next Sunday's round of municipal elections in those districts where the first poll was indecisive.

Mr. Stonehouse faced about 30 photographers as he stepped from the aircraft. He told reporters, "I am going straight to the Commons. My duty is to report to my fellow Members of the House and to acquaint them of the full position."

(UPI, Reuter)

Violence Seen in Death of 10 Mau Mau

NAIROBI (Reuter). — Ten inmates of a Mau Mau detention camp at Hola were found dead on March 3, had injuries which may have been due to violence, a Kenya Government spokesman said here on Thursday.

The Government statement said this was shown by a post mortem examination on the 10 bodies.

An inquest will be held to determine the cause of death.

The Kenya Government will also consider whether to hold an inquiry.

On March 4 the Government announced that the 10 detainees had died after drinking water from a water cart, and that an inquest would be held.

(UPI, Reuter)

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TEL AVIV

## Social &amp; Personal

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Kadish Lur, on Wednesday gave a luncheon in honour of the visiting delegation of English fruit and vegetable exporters. Among the guests were the Israeli Ambassador to the U.K., Mr. Eliash Elath, members of the Citrus Marketing Board, and senior officials of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Justice Frumkin, President of the Israeli-American Central Institute for Cultural Relations, and Mrs. Frumkin yesterday evening gave a reception at their residence in Jerusalem in honour of the Argentine Ambassador and Mrs. Garcia Arias; the Venician Minister, Dr. Romualdo Gómez; Dr. Francisco Cárdenas d'Affre, Miss Francisca F. Hall; and the Vice-Rector of the Buenos Aires University, Prof. Escardo. Among those present were heads of Latin American diplomatic legations in Israel; the Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr. Zalman Shazar; the General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Education; the Dean of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School and members of the University Academic Staff.

The Councils of France, Italy, and the U.S. in Haifa held a small reception last night at the Zion Hotel for the British Consul-General, Mr. N.O.W. Steward, O.B.E., Dean of the Consular Corps in Haifa, and Mrs. Steward, who are leaving for Britain next week.

Mr. Arthur Cohn of Michael Arthur Film Productions has arrived from Basle for a ten-day stay in Israel.

Dr. Ernst Nebenzahl, Honorary Consul-General of Sweden, will open an exhibition of Watercolours by Zimmerman at the Beersheva National Museum, tomorrow at 11:30 a.m.

The Anti-Tuberculosis League will hold a Gal Purim Ball at the King David Hotel on Saturday night, March 21.

## BIRTH

SEBRA — The Helena (née Broza), wife of Max Sebba, a son, "Hadar," Totteridge Lane, London, N. 20.

Coralnik's Widow Dies Week After Husband

Mrs. Manya Coralnik, widow of Bari Coralnik, veteran Israel journalist, who died last Thursday, died at the Sha'arei Zedek Hospital yesterday. She was 62.

She was admitted to the hospital some time ago, after her husband's death, was kept from her so as not to aggravate her condition, but she seemed to realize what had happened.

She will be buried today next to her husband at Har Hamenuhot. (Itim.)

## Space Exhibition Opens in T.A.

TEL AVIV — Man's efforts to conquer space may be largely attributed to the "thirst of curiosity" leading man to try to go where no man has gone before, but this does not diminish the importance of science on earth. The U.S. Charge d'Affaires, Mr. William O. Baxter, said at the opening of the "Space Unlimited" exhibition at Z.O.A. House here on Thursday night.

The exhibition will run for a week, and will resume again between April 1 and 15. It not only shows the progress of the U.S. satellite projects, but also the efforts being made by scientists of 67 countries all over the earth under the International Geophysical Year programme.

## Children to Stay With Miss Bergman

HOME (Reuter) — An Italian judge ruled provisionally here on Thursday that the three children of Swedish actress Ingrid Bergman and Italian director Roberto Rossellini should stay with their mother but be allowed to visit their father during school holidays.

Mr. Rossellini had asked to be given temporary custody of the children, who are with Miss Bergman at her villa near Paris. The judge set April 17 for the hearing of Mr. Rossellini's earlier petition for permanent custody of the children.

## Miron Cinema Opens in Haifa

HAIFA — A new 600-seat cinema, the Miron, was opened in the Atzmon Building on Rehov HaShivim, on Thursday. The construction cost about £100,000. It is owned by the Atzmon Ltd. and was planned by Mr. A. Luria.

As the street is already crowded in the evenings, the new cinema may move its starting times to stagger the crowds. The owners said that the municipality had licensed the new theatre.

## ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

Opera House 1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv First Performance of "La Traviata" Open by G. Verdi in 3 acts (4 scenes) Hebrew, Arabic with English subtitles. 18.00 NIS. 20.00 P.M. Tomorrow, Sat., March 16 Tues., March 17

## FLYING CO. LTD.

1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv MADAME BUTTERFLY M. 18 Tues., March 18

## TELEGRAMS TO THE OPERA

## Voronovo Survivors Asked for Data

The Yad Vashem Remembrance Authority has issued a call to survivors from the town Voronovo, near Lida, in Poland, to contact the organization if they have any information on those who are accused of mass slaughter of Jews in the vicinity.

A request to take testimony on this matter was recently forwarded to the Authority through the Israel Courts Administration from the Polish Military Prosecutor, who is preparing a trial.

The three accused are Mihailov Antonovics, Boleslav Kovalevski and Stanislaw Harinovics, who served in the local police during 1941 and 1942 and participated in the slaughter of 400 Jews in the town's railroad station as well as Jewish refugees from Vilna who had escaped to the nearby forest in August 1941.

In the middle of 1942, the three participated in the murder of 200 Jews on the main road leading to Lida. The Prosecutor noted that this same period the three men also actively helped in the slaughter of masses of Soviet soldiers.

Persons with information are requested to contact the Authority at P.O.B. 84, Jerusalem. (Itim.)

## Israel is Kindergarten Ghana Needs

TEL AVIV — Mr. Wilhelm Baido Anash, Deputy Speaker of the Ghana Parliament and a relative of President Kwame Nkrumah on Thursday compared his newly independent country to children of kindergarten age who needed the guidance of an experienced kindergarten rather than the lectures by a university professor.

Speaking at the Rotary Club, Mr. Anash said that "we see this kindergarten in Israel," which was a young country but with tremendous experience in different fields of development. (Itim.)

## Second Youth Jailed For Passing Secrets

TEL AVIV — A second youth from Jaffa, Abdu Magid Musa, 18, on Monday sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment in the District Court for having given information to Jordan Army officers which was harmful to the security of Israel, after he had crossed the border by mistake 10 months ago with a friend.

At a meeting with millers in Jerusalem on Tuesday the Director-General of the Ministry, Mr. Michael Tsur, made counter-proposals to the millers' demand for a 50 per cent increase in prices. The millers will reply to these proposals in a few weeks' time.

## Newspapers on Israel For French Movies

LYDDA AIRPORT — The first of a series of newswires on Israel will be shown in two weeks' time in 15,000 movie houses throughout France, the "Pathé" newspaper, M. Jean Pierre Lévy, said yesterday on Wednesday, before leaving for Paris by Air France.

Devoted to subjects like the borders of the State, immigration, the various communities and economic life, the newswires will run between three to four minutes, and will also be shown in Belgium and Switzerland.

## Gamma-Globulin Use Restricted

Gamma-globulin as a preventive measure against measles should be given only in specific cases to young children and then on the advice of the attending pediatrician, the Ministry of Health pointed out on Thursday.

The serum should not be used in all cases, the spokesman stated.

## FREIMAN ELECTED

OTTAWA (INA) — Lawrence Freiman of Ottawa, was elected member of the Board of Directors of the American Cultural Foundation on Wednesday.

## JERUSALEM —

• Zoo —

Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, Today, 8-9 a.m. —

• Film Show —

Israel Film, 11:30 a.m. —

• Tours —

Hebrew University — conducted tour, daily at 12 p.m. —

• National Museum —

• Art Exhibitions —

• Book Exhibitions —

• Concerts —

• Exhibitions —

## Today's Postbag

## The Weather

**FORECAST:** Partly cloudy with a considerable drop in temperature. Local rain possible in the north.

**OUTLOOK FOR TOMORROW:** Partly cloudy.

**WEATHER STUPOR:** A complete depression over northeast Australia is moving south, bringing cool and moist air into our region.

Mr. Chaim's A B C D  
Tiberias 10 11 12 13  
Haifa Port 10 11 12 13  
Nathanya 10 11 12 13  
Tel Aviv Kibya 10 11 12 13  
Tel Aviv Port 10 11 12 13  
Lydd Airport 10 11 12 13  
Jerusalem 10 11 12 13  
Beersheba 10 11 12 13  
Sdeot 10 11 12 13  
Elat 10 11 12 13

(\*) Honesty is a sin. (\*\*) At 10 a.m. (\*\*\*). On March 11, 1954, Eliezer, Di Maximus, was posted today.

## ARRIVALS

The Administrator of the Orange Free State and Mrs. J.J. Fouche, from Johannesburg, on a two-week private visit.

Mr. Elmer Levin, of the Histadrut, arrived from Athens, after a six-week visit to Greece on behalf of the International Conference of Free Trade Unions.

Two young members of a USA Study Mission from New Jersey.

## TOURISTS AND ISRAELIS

Eliezer, our waiting time in the Exit Hall of Lot Airport. After terminating your post and custom formalities make your way to the entrance of the DUTY FREE SHOP and take along with you, at lowest prices: French Perfumes, American-English Cigarettes IL 10 per 200, Cigars, Scotch Whisky IL 10 per 750, Cognac, Liqueurs, chocolates and Swiss watches.

(Adm.)

A WOMAN IMMIGRANT from Rumania, aged 40, committed suicide by hanging in a Ramat Gan hotel on Wednesday. She left a note in which she gave the reason for her action as mental depression.

A SPECIAL POST MARK marking the Tenth Anniversary of the Liberation of Elat will be used at the Elat post office beginning Thursday.

## Jlem No. 6 Bus To Stop at R.R. Station

A decision to reroute the No. 6 bus in Jerusalem via the railroad station, beginning Sunday, was adopted at a meeting between the Minister of Transport and Hamaskeret.

The line, which serves the southeastern quarters of the town, has hitherto by-passed the station, and arriving passengers were forced to rely on special buses that were available only when trains came in. The new system will provide frequent bus service from the station in both directions.

The No. 7 and 8 buses will be shifted from Ben-HaShalom Road to Rehov Eshkol Harefaim to take passengers who formerly rode by the Number 8 on the section between Rehov Moriah and Eshkol Harefaim.

## Blind Women Gains Rape After Child Born

HAIFA. — A blind woman of 37 complained to the police here on Thursday that she had been raped almost a year ago.

She said that at the time she had been staying at her brother's flat when she suddenly heard a voice which she believed to belong to a neighbour. The man threw her to the floor and raped her, she alleged, adding that she had not reported the assault because she had not feared any consequences at the time. However, two months ago she gave birth to a daughter and decided to report the assault to the police.

## Two Boys Hurt In Bus Accident

TEL AVIV. — Eleven-year-old Gilad Moses, son of the publisher of "Yediot Aharonot," was seriously injured on Wednesday when he was hit by an Egged bus on Rehov Jabotinsky. He was taken to Beilinson Hospital. A 16-year-old passenger in the bus, Asher Shoshan, was slightly injured when the driver applied his brakes suddenly.

## Ministry Defers Cheaper Milk Plan

At the request of the Milk Marketing Board, the Ministry of Health has agreed to defer raising its proposal to introduce cheaper types of milk to the Ministerial Economic Committee, it was learned.

## HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS AND BEST WISHES TO ALON SHMULEK &amp; YITZHAK SHIMONI

on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Musical Quis Programme.

KLARA LANDAU BONDY'S BALLET STUDIO

## Lily and Eric C. Baum (Engineer)

are happy to announce the birth of their first son

DANIEL - URI

February 18, 1955 Chicago, 311 Lakeside place.

## Izraelev and Lisa Devorah Katsinsky

(née Zeckendorf)

are happy to announce the birth of

A DAUGHTER - NARDA

Sister to Lior, Assuta Hospital.

6 Rehov Huberman, Tel Aviv.

## Police Must Gain Public Confidence'—Ben-Gurion

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Israel Police Force must gain the confidence of the public as it has done in Britain, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion told a gathering of senior police officers at the passing-out end of a five-month advanced course on Thursday.

A good policeman has to give a helping hand to the ordinary citizen, to women and children, and has to have an eye for dealing with criminals, for they too are human beings," Mr. Ben-Gurion said. The policeman must understand what led a criminal to become a lawbreaker, for it may be that "not he is to blame but that the circumstances under which he lived are at fault."

The main duty of the police is to prevent crime. The schools, the press and society in general must help in this task," the Prime Minister said. The detection of crime should be only the second step. The police will succeed in their task when they have acquired the confidence of the nation.

The Prime Minister was in high spirits and told his audience about his personal contacts with the police force of Russia, Turkey and the UK.

On one occasion, he and President Shaul Ben-Zvi (now Prezident Ben-Zvi) were arrested together by Turkish police in this country, when both were students in Constantinople. They were transferred to a Jaffa jail, where they came to an agreement with the Turkish guards.

The court is composed of Relieving President E.H. Barker, and Judges M. Gaulan and Y. Cohen. (Tim.)

## Peanut Exporters To Get IL 3 Per Dollar

TEL AVIV. — The Government has decided to raise the premium given to peanut exporters by 300 prutot, bringing the rate of export for peanuts exports to IL 3 per dollar, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Ze'ev Tsour, told a meeting of the Peanut Growers Association on Thursday.

He also revealed that Government advance credit to peanut growers will be raised from IL 65-IL 80 per dunam and will be given on any size plot and for any quantity of peanuts supplied by growers. The terms were decided upon in order to encourage growers to increase peanut acreage.

The British policeman reflects the character of the British people," Mr. Ben-Gurion said. "I want the Israel policeman to have a specific character suited to Israel," he added.

Earlier, the Minister of Police handed certificates to the 120 students in the course, in which they learned administration, criminology, the principles of criminal law and received an introduction into psychology and sociology. It was the second course of its kind for senior police officers.

Present at the ceremony were the President of the Supreme Court, Justice Olshevsky, Dr. Y. Fischer, Chairman of the Yishuv Economic Council, Dr. N. Barzakay, President of the Tel Aviv District Court, and Mr. J. Kehat, Director-General of the Ministry of Justice.

The lecturers of the course were drawn from the Hebrew University, Bar-Ilan University, Army personnel, senior civil servants and the regular staff of the Police School.

Haifa Refineries To Buy Local Products

TEL AVIV. — Through an advertisement in the daily press, the Haifa Refineries are inviting local manufacturers to offer them a variety of products which have been purchased in Britain.

Since construction began on the plant in 1930 it has enjoyed the quasi-extraterritorial privilege of exemption from customs duty for all goods required for its own use. Since foreign currency was controlled, the refineries were allocated sterling for their purchases which ran to substantial amounts.

Reports on the imminent expansion of the refineries are discounted here. The oil supply by ship and by pipeline is sufficient to meet the consumption of the 16-inch one-half-inch pipeline from Elat to Beersheba must be replaced by a 16-inch one before more oil can reach the refineries on the overland route, and this project will require at least a year to complete.

DON'T ENTER CAVES

A warning against entering caves was issued to the general public and especially youth, by the Ministry of Health yesterday. Relapsing fever caused by ticks is a disease, made even more dangerous by the fact that the sting of the ticks is not felt.

Where visits to caves are essential, District Health Offices should be consulted two weeks beforehand.

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6 Rehov Huberman, Tel Aviv.

## Pilot Probably Was Fatigued

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Chai-Avir pilot who lost his life when his plane crashed near Tel Aviv on Thursday night had been flying for more consecutive hours than regulations permitted, the experts investigating the accident reported last night.

The team of expert investigators appointed by the Ministry of Transport's Civil Aviation submitted its report to the Minister of Transport yesterday. The report said that the plane had been in mechanical defect in the plane and that the direct cause of the accident was its striking high tension wires near the field that the pilot was spraying.

The report also states that a possible cause of the accident may have been a mistake in taking judgment on the part of the pilot, due to the fact that he crossed the electric line accidentally and not at right angles as required.

In checking the pilot's flying time for the week of the accident, the experts found that he had flown for 8 hours each on the Sunday and Monday preceding the accident to fly eight hours on a particular day but should not work all on the following day.

Elyon himself will testify on Sunday on the circumstances under which he made his statements.

The court is composed of Relieving President E.H. Barker, and Judges M. Gaulan and Y. Cohen. (Tim.)

## Peanut Exporters To Get IL 3 Per Dollar

TEL AVIV. — The Government has decided to raise the premium given to peanut exporters by 300 prutot, bringing the rate of export for peanuts exports to IL 3 per dollar, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Ze'ev Tsour, told a meeting of the Peanut Growers Association on Thursday.

This continues for two weeks before they were exiled from Palestine.

The Chai-Avir management will meet today to consider Mr. Gaulan's demands.

## 3 Hurt in Firecracker Blast at Bus Station

TEL AVIV. — Three employees were injured when a large quantity of Purim firecrackers exploded at 8:30 on Thursday morning in the Egged Baggage Department's storage room at the central bus station.

The police sappers found the place looking as if it had been bombed with the air, windows with glass splinters from the blown-out windows smelling of gunpowder.

Although employees at first believed a time bomb had gone off, the sappers found that the explosion was caused by the pressure of cases that had been placed on top of the firecrackers.

It was discovered that the firecrackers had been sent from Jerusalem to a Tel Aviv wholesaler. Police in both cities have opened an investigation to determine who was the sender and who the address.

One of the victims, Mr. Avraham Lichter, was taken to hospital with a serious eye injury. The two others received first aid treatment at the Magen David Adom.

(Tim.)

## Profiteer is Fined Though Controls Ended

TEL AVIV. — The Chai-Avir management has been fined for profiteering by 300 prutot, bringing the rate of export for peanuts exports to IL 3 per dollar, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Ze'ev Tsour, told a meeting of the Peanut Growers Association on Thursday.

Rejecting a storekeeper's plea for leniency on the grounds that with the end of rationing the profiteering charge was of "historical interest only," Jerusalem Magistrate Dr. H. H. H. Tsour on Wednesday fined Mendel Shulevitz, grocer at Bait Safa, IL 150.

"Every moment in history was once living reality," the magistrate told the defendant.

Mr. Tsour said that other factors such as the good prices, the unlimited export possibilities, and the urgent need for dried nut foliage as fodder were reasons for greatly increasing the area planted to peanuts.

The manager of the Israel Peanut Corporation, Dr. Y. Fischer, said that Israel would export 4,000 tons of peanuts this year. An important factor was that we could also export Grade "B" and "C" peanuts, and also shelled nuts, which brought our exports to about 70 per cent of the total crop. In 1953, peanut exports accounted for \$2 million with an added value of 50 per cent.

(Tim.)

## Elanit Exports \$500,000 In Ten Years

TEL AVIV. — Knitwear worth \$500,000 has been exported by the Elanit Knitting Mill to different parts of the world. Dr. Gottesman, founder and manager of the company, told his guests at a gala reception at the Dan Hotel on Thursday in celebration of the company's 10th anniversary.

Dr. Gottesman suggested that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry help exporters by sponsoring an export institute on the lines of those in Switzerland for market research and advice to businesses seeking foreign markets. He believed that the Government should lower income tax for exporters commensurate with their contribution to the country's hard currency income.

Reports on the imminent expansion of the refineries are discounted here. The oil supply by ship and by pipeline is sufficient to meet the consumption of the 16-inch one-half-inch pipeline from Elat to Beersheba must be replaced by a 16-inch one before more oil can reach the refineries on the overland route, and this project will require at least a year to complete.

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(Tim.)

## Peanut Exporters To Get IL 3 Per Dollar



HAROLD MACMILLAN

It is a lucky thing for political commentators that they have such short memory. Otherwise, they would be happy "little summit" meeting here this week between President de Gaulle and Mr. Macmillan.

In belief that the two statesmen were heading for a painful collision, the English and French newspapers had been snarling at each other and cheering on their respective sides.

The August London "Times" claimed that Mr. Macmillan alone was qualified to meet Mr. Dulles as the ring-leader of Western diplomacy and disdainfully relegated President de Gaulle to a back seat.

Thereupon, the French press which had been exulting over the British Premier's misadventures in Moscow, was furious. In "Le Figaro" it was a person named André François Ponsat, member of the Académie Française, former French High Commissioner in occupied Germany and for many years Ambassador to the Third Reich, denounced Mr. Macmillan as another Neville Chamberlain who was ready to capitulate on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

It now transpires that Mr. Macmillan was in fact firm, if friendly, with the Kremlin, which for its part has for the time being withdrawn the ultimatum on Berlin and has furthermore agreed that the four great powers should maintain their garrisons in the "ore" Mr. Khrushchev.

But is it justified to speak of a "Paris-Bonn axis"? And to what extent do the attitudes of these two capitals differ from those of London or Washington?

Persuaded Adenauer

Even before this favourable turn of events, however, President de Gaulle had welcomed the prospect of a major summit meeting and was able to persuade Chancellor Adenauer of its necessity.

The French had their suspicions, and perhaps the British had their illusions about a possible Anglo-Soviet deal which Germany would be responsible on condition that the Federal Republic stepped aside from the Common Market with France, Italy and Benelux, thereby leading to a miscarriage of the embryonic United States of Continental Western Europe, for which neither London nor Moscow has any use.

Today the situation has been clarified. It is perfectly obvious that the Russians have no intention whatever of abandoning their half of Germany. The problem for the West is to make sure that it does not lose its half of Germany.

Since there is no more room for misunderstanding on this score, both President de Gaulle and Mr. Macmillan seem to be on the grand objectives if not the methods, which are to be agreed upon in the forthcoming East-West summit conference.

While the subject of German reunification is bound to crop up, neither the French nor the British Government want to push it so hard that the negotiations with Russia will be foredoomed to failure.

In that case, the West would score a rather easy propaganda victory — and there is some fear here that this is precisely what the Americans are hoping for, but the consequence would inevitably be an intensification of the cold war.

Can the cold war be ended, or at least attenuated? The feeling here is that there is everything to be gained and nothing to be lost if the Western Powers try earnestly and sincerely to reach a

settlement with the Russians.

At best, the cause of peace will be consolidated. At worst, the Communist talk of co-existence will be exposed as a sham, and the morale, the unity of the West will be strengthened in the face of a verified menace to the free world.

The only feasible basis for an East-West modus vivendi is that each side should in future desist from expansionist manoeuvres at the expense of the other side. In other words, the "roll-back" strategy must be dropped on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

Reports have been put out, notably in Bonn, that President de Gaulle is opposed to any kind of disengagement. This is surely not true. What he refused to envisage is an arrangement whereby disengagement is put into effect in one sector, while the rival blocks are left a free hand to encroach on each other's territorial or vital spheres of influence in the Middle East, Africa and Asia.

Disengagement is beginning perhaps with the "de-atomisation" of Germany —

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Writing on the dispute

looming between the secondary school teachers and the Ministry of Education over the edict to cut short the Passover holiday, Ha'aretz (the party) claims that the forces are kicking over the traces because their Association does not relish the idea of being dictated to from above. If the Ministry recognises the organisation and negotiates with it on this matter, the teachers' "reflex action" will automatically cease.

Finance Minister (the

Finance Minister) school

the immigration loan had the

bad fortune of coinciding with an election year and has been

made the instrument of butting the party responsible for its successful implementa-

tion. Rebutting opposition arguments point by point, the paper writes that the opposition thinks they can buy votes with an "operation without tears" slogan, an irresponsible game that can be played only by parties unfeathered by responsibility.

At Hanukkah (Mapam)

it was agreed that it fight

was proved fruitful. The Government has been forced on its

indirect taxes, higher costs

and derating decisions.

It emphasises that Mapam

was never against the

people's assuming the bur-

den of integration but only

that steps should

be taken to ensure a fair and

just distribution of it.

Ha'aretz calls the detention

of the "Captain Manolis"

and the unloading of the Ceylon

cememt cargo by

Egypt yet another step in the

face for Israel and adds that

the programme perverts

children is absurd, for it is

too rapid and too sophisti-

cated to put into the mind of

a child any idea that

was not there before.

Ha'aretz is by the dirty

little pulp magazines that

can be studied at leisure. Mr.

Ben-Gurion, who has ob-

viously never listened to the

programme, is quite tak-

en with the large

and the small of it.

Ha'aretz is a little

too much for us to give

people nothing than to give

them too little. His confusion

sounded genuine.

He was really to be as many

immigrants as some people

thought, we were not equipping

ourselves to deal with

the problem. In the last resort

we must wait and see for a

long time to come how

things turned out, conjuring

up a picture of the utter

chaos that would ensue if we

waited to find funds for hous-

ing until after immigrants

had already arrived.

be measured like radioactivity in the atmosphere, we would probably find that it has reached a degree where the survival of mankind is directly threatened. An armed conflict in the name of pseudo-morality would undoubtedly prove fatal.

Elimination of the "roll-back" concept implies retention of the "containment" policy. But "containment," as it is practised today, is both costly and hazardous because it is a two-sided battle, sitting with live — and atomic bombs on each other's doorstep.

"Containment" can be just as effective, and much safer, if there is mutual disengagement, a nicely-balanced withdrawal of armed forces on both sides. This can be done without prejudice to either East or West is the problem, and this calls for true statesmanship, common sense and good will — all extremely rare qualities.

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tion.

Ha'aretz reached his

conclusion that this sort of

disengagement is not

the final word and that

the Jews of Rumania

will be permitted to join

their families here despite

all the complications around

Rumania. Heavily

National Religious

writes that Israel was a progressive

democratic country, she

would retaliate by sending

Rumania's envoy packing.

MINORITY'S PRAYER

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir. — Referring to Mr. S. J. Goldsmith's article in today's Post, "Praying for the Soviet Government," I should like to point out that this sort of prayer is not in use only in the U.S.S.R.

Alfred arranged its first fashion show at the Bonwit Teller in New York, which was followed by other shows that year in Amsterdam. Our shows continue yearly now in many European capitals and in the most important States in the U.S. and in Canada. As far as possible, we participate in trade fairs and in the different countries we supply the home market, too, but unlike the above company, we need the home market to balance our export losses. We also need the home market because we manufacture something good and the home market enables us to keep our high standard work employed the year round. The State-owned corporation has no working plant and no workers to keep employed. Furthermore,

It is difficult to see how

research, always seen with that rare sense for the primary unity of all arts and crafts. His "World History of the Dance" (translated into Hebrew) opened new vistas into the ancient world of non-European ritual dances and customs, with many hitherto unobserved residues in the historical dance types of the West. "The Rite," "Music in the Ancient World," a comparative study of Asiatic civilizations, was also soon established as a new kind of standard work. To these classical contributions may be added his "Short History of World Music," a gracefully written compendium for music students.

## Tnuva's Turn

WHEN Mr. Pinhas Lavan assumed his post as Secretary-General of Histadrut several years ago, he promised to introduce far-reaching changes in the structure of Histadrut economic enterprises. While the time has been the various organizations differed from case to case, Mr. Lavan believed that there had one characteristic in common: they had become to unworthy for their own good and for the good of the Histadrut.

Mr. Lavan decided to start with the toughest nut of all — Solel Boneh. A special committee recommended that this huge combine should be split into three autonomous enterprises: Industries, Projects Contracting and Harbour Work, and Domestic Construction. When the decision to implement the recommendation was finally taken in April 1950, it created a major crisis in the management of Solel Boneh, which eventually opposed the split. Sixteen managers resigned, but Mr. Lavan nevertheless went through with the reorganization.

Next, the Secretary-General turned to Tnuva, the marketing arm of the agricultural cooperative settlements. Last year Tnuva's turnover totalled IL 647, representing an impressive 42 percent gain in three years. Some time ago, a 32-member committee headed by the Minister of Trade and Industry was appointed to investigate local conditions. This week the committee presented its recommendations to Tnuva, including a proposal for a split. It suggested four autonomous enterprises for milk and dairy products, poultry, vegetables, and fruit. Industrial enterprises were to remain under the direct management of Tnuva.

The latter were created by the absence of Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and the Deputy Knesset Speaker, Mr. Israel Rokach, from the opening of the celebrations at the Tel Aviv Museum on Tuesday and Mr. Rokach's surprise appearance at the Mann Auditorium on Wednesday.

Mr. Rokach was Tel Aviv's third mayor and served in that capacity from 1950 to 1954. He resigned to become Minister of the Interior, then the General Zionists joined the Government. Having been Tel Aviv for almost two decades, Mr. Rokach took it amiss that he was invited to attend the celebrations as just an other VIP and not asked to greet the city. If there is an explanation, it can only be that Mr. Levanon, not as well known as Mr. Rokach and belonging to a different factor of the same party, had no wish to be eclipsed by the more popular former Mayor. Mr. Rokach said he would not come if he were not asked to greet the city on its jubilee. But at the last minute he relented, and sat with the other dignitaries a piece of good-humored good sense that earned him prolonged applause.

The invitation to Mr. Ben-Gurion was sent a week ago. According to Mr. Levanon, the Premier's absence stated after several inquiries that Mr. Ben-Gurion could not attend the celebrations because of a previous engagement. Mr. Ben-Gurion sent a warm message to the opening ceremony. He appears in season and out of season, for young people to have the city — particularly Tel Aviv — and to go to the frontiers and the Negev, and perhaps he felt the jubilee could do without him. In Tel Aviv, it was a disappointment.

While there are different opinions about the propriety of both Mr. Rokach's and Mr. Ben-Gurion's action in rejecting the two invitations, there seems to be little doubt that the organization of the celebrations had been far from efficient in failing to ask Mr. Rokach to speak, and in sending an invitation to the Prime Minister only 10 days before the event.

## Liberals\*

THE 11-year-old Progressive Party held its annual convention in Tel Aviv this week. Created in September 1948 by the members of the "Aliyah Hadasah" Party (German immigrants), the Haoved Hatzion, and the liberal wing of the General Zionists, it is generally referred to as Israel's "Liberal Party." Some call it, though, the "left wing of the Left," since it is basically a non-Marxist bourgeoisie party, but in close sympathy with the labour movement.

The core of the Progressive Party is still recruited from among white collar workers and most of the issues on which this otherwise mild party has taken a firm stand have concerned the rights and interests of civil servants and professionals. Though former members of the Aliya Hadasah — the party of Central European immigrants — still have a strong influence on its character.

The Progressive participated in all coalition governments — with the exception of a few short terms. For some months, the party has raised the demand for a tax reform to ease the burden on the medium-income groups, and some leaders of the party even toyed with the idea of leaving the coalition over this issue. The majority, apparently realized, however, that at a time when the general tax burden is being increased to provide funds for the absorption of mass immigration, fighting for tax reduction for one section of the population is not the best way to win votes.

In the first Knesset elections in 1949, the Progressives polled 4.1 per cent of the total vote. In the 1951 elections they dropped to 3.3 per cent, but recovered again in the third elections in 1955, collecting 4.4 per cent. They are likely to maintain roughly this figure at the next elections as well.

Talking Down Tel Aviv

DISPOSE I left for Palestine. People said to me: "Don't form your impression of the country from Tel Aviv. Go through that place with your eyes shut." That's how everyone spoke, especially the Jerusalemites. Those people who when they hear the word Tel Aviv, they squirm shamefacedly. One does when one hears of a scandal in the family. Just the same, those who come to Palestine tend to remain in Tel Aviv just as those who go to America remain in New York. I know of people who came to Palestine as tourists for a short visit, arrived in Tel Aviv and stayed there the rest of their life...

Often when I was in Tel Aviv, I had the feeling I had

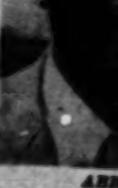
## THE JERUSALEM POST

The Middle East Scene

WEEK-END EDITION

By Amnon Barbu

# Coups Silent and Bloody



Soldades Army. Wahhab is known for his allegiance to the Umara Party, which is the party of Abdullah Khalil, ex-Prime Minister who had pre-Warren and strongly anti-Nasserite tendencies.

Early this month, reports began to arrive from Khartoum indicating that there were signs of restlessness among certain army officers who were dissatisfied with Abdou's administration. Abdou's administration was about to be overthrown by a coup d'etat to "overthrow corruption and end national division." The situation in Khartoum was reported to be very quiet — at least on the surface. General Abdou's move was considered to be a new departure in the series of military coups which swept the Arab countries.

Supreme Military Council. When General Abdou carried out his peaceful coup last November, he formed this Council so that the various trends and sources of power in Sudan were represented by single groups from the Arab countries.

Supreme Military Council. This move was interpreted as having more to do with differences over the country's external policy, despite Khartoum's claims that recent differences of opinion inside the Army are confined to internal issues.

### Services Rivalries

The roots of last week's clash in Khartoum lay in the lack of harmony between the 13 members of the former Supreme Military Council.

When General Abdou was appointed to the command of the Sudanese Army, he had some foundation. He was a member of the highest rank in the Army, and on March 2 rumour had it that officers and men had caused a disturbance while passing through Khartoum on their way to a new post.

Although these rumours were denied by General Abdou, he was soon to discover that they had some foundation.

Even before Abdou's coup, reports from Khartoum recently spoke in no uncertain terms about the paralysis of the government.

General Abdou held full legislative, executive power, and although he held the post of Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Abdou was not really the most influential member of the Government.

However, Major-General Ahmed Abdal Wahab, Minister of the Interior, was always seen as the driving force in the new Council and was given the post of Deputy Premier in Abdou's new

Government. This led to the dissolution of the Supreme Council and the inclusion of the two "rebel" Brigadiers in the new one.

At first, these changes did not seem to affect General Wahhab's position, insofar as he remained in the

Government and his services.

However, the two important

features which, insofar as they have a bearing on the influence of the Communist trend, on whom Premier Kassim will have to rely even more for mobilizing popular support for his regime.

Tuesday's demonstrations in support of Kassim and against the Nasserite elements had a pronounced Communist trend. There is no doubt that, although there are various non-Communist elements backing Kassim in his struggle against the advocates of a merger with Egypt, the Iraqi Communist Party is quickly becoming one of the decisive factors in Iraqi politics. The summary execution by Shawwa's supporters in Mosul of the prominent Communist Kamel Ranzani, himself originally from Mosul, has now enabled them to claim martyrdom in Kassim's cause.

It would be safe to say, however, that Kassim's success in crushing his opponents does not necessarily mean that this trouble is at an end. Shawwa's abortive rebellion may well set a vicious circle in motion with the Communists getting stronger and stronger and the non-Communists getting more and more uneasy about it.



KASSIM

Iraq have already added to the influence of the Communists, on whom Premier Kassim will have to rely even more for mobilizing popular support for his regime. Tuesday's demonstrations in support of Kassim and against the Nasserite elements had a pronounced Communist trend. There is no doubt that, although there are various non-Communist elements backing Kassim in his struggle against the advocates of a merger with Egypt, the Iraqi Communist Party is quickly becoming one of the decisive factors in Iraqi politics. The summary execution by Shawwa's supporters in Mosul of the prominent Communist Kamel Ranzani, himself originally from Mosul, has now enabled them to claim martyrdom in Kassim's cause.

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NEWS of the abortive rebellion in Northern Iran this week, and its apparently bloody suppression, overshadowed developments of considerable significance last year. The year's turnover totalled IL 647, representing an impressive 42 percent gain in three years. Some time ago, a 32-member committee headed by the Minister of Trade and Industry was appointed to investigate local conditions. This week the committee presented its recommendations to Tnuva, including a proposal for a split. It suggested four autonomous enterprises for milk and dairy products, poultry, vegetables, and fruit. Industrial enterprises were to remain under the direct management of Tnuva.

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THE situation in Baghdad seems to be returning to normal after the failure of Colonel Wahab el-Shawwa's rebellion. But, as was to be expected, the uprising is being used as still another weapon in the unceasing pro-Syrian and anti-Syrian war between Baghdad and Cairo. The fact that Cairo continues to give publicity to the rebellion and that the rebels' broadcasts, which almost certainly came from Syria, have stopped, does not seem to have satisfied the Iraqi Government. It is believed that Shawwa was not really the most influential member of the Government.

However, Major-General Ahmed Abdal Wahab, Minister of the Interior, was always seen as the driving force in the

Government and was given the post of Deputy Premier in

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# BRITISH LABOUR HAS EVADED DECISION ON ISRAEL

By Norman Mackenzie

IN Jerusalem, the other day, I was a Member of the Knesset told to me: "So far as the Middle East is concerned, we think that the Tory Party has the right policy; for the wrong reasons; and that the Labour Party is the wrong policy, for the right reasons."

From the standpoint of the Tories, for whom survival is the first axiom of politics, the tough line taken by Britain — in association with the French in 1948 and with the Americans in 1955 — has paid good dividends. Since the Suez crisis, the Tories have had little trouble on Israel's vulnerable frontiers: the border settlements are now almost free from infiltration and ambush. Israel, moreover, is getting oil and other ship-borne supplies in the port of Eilat, which offsets the cost of Israeli ships. And, since the interventions in Lebanon and Jordan, and the appearance of an Iraqi government which is at odds with Nasser, the Israelis feel much less anxious about Arab encirclement. All this, they say, is a positive gain which outweighs any disadvantages that follow from their disagreements with the Labour party.

Yet these disagreements are important, and they could become serious if a Labour government took office in the next year. For Israel cannot be ignored, and it is a small part of a crisis-torn region — where the conflicting interests of the great as well as the local powers are involved — and one of the tributary causes of that crisis. It is the task of members of the Socialist party to make up their minds about Israel: too many, I fear, have found evasion easier than decision.

## No Experience

I say this frankly because, like the majority of Labour Party members who have had no direct experience of the Middle East, I have none in this direction. How was it possible to reconcile an emotional sympathy for Israel, and a keen interest in the attempt to create a genuine social-democracy in the Middle East, with distaste for the Suez campaign, the collusion with the French and the Americans, and with the British at Suez? And how could one work out a reasonable policy towards Arab nationalism without aligning oneself against Israel's diplomacy?

Nor is the difficulty of answering such questions the only reason why there has been a somewhat embarrassed silence about Israel. Labour opinion has become increasingly pro-Arab since 1948, not from any particular admiration for Nasser or the dissident Arab lawyers and lawyers of Syria, Jordan and Iraq, but for two distinct and sometimes contradictory motives.

The first is the sense that, broadly speaking, Arab nations — and particularly the socialist parties — are the only real friends that British Socialists instinctively dislike — British Tories, French imperialists, the Portuguese, oil companies, and the corrupt socialist cliques which have run the Arab

states since the Ottoman empire collapsed. This identity of purpose, strength and power of the Arab world, has given Arab nationalism a progressive appearance, and the Labour party, though it does not fully understand the Arab's desire to live in peace with the Arabs, has turned to internal reform and to a non-communist diplomatic alliance.

The second motive is even less positive. It is simply a desire to get on the right side of Arab nationalism, even if it has many social characteristics which are unacceptable to democratic Socialism. This attitude can be summed up in the American phrase, "If you can't lick 'em, join 'em," and it follows from the conviction that short of large-scale and intolerably risky intervention in the Middle East, nothing much can be done to check the Arab movement towards independence and independence and independence or protect Western oil interests. Better to try and do business with this movement, the argument runs, than to resist it and thereby drive the Arabs towards the Soviet camp.

Yet the astonishing success of Israel, which no critic can diminish, obscures the real problem. For this success would have been impossible without special support from outside, and no one can be sure that it will continue indefinitely on the scale required to meet Israel's deficit and provide funds for the capital development that its growing population requires.

## Second Axiom

This, I think, leads one to the second axiom. The more Israel is denied effective economic aid for fear of consolidating the Arab world, the more difficult it will be for Israel to move beyond the siege stage, and the greater will be the tension between Israel and her neighbours. To put it another way, stability is more likely if Israel is strong, but if Israel is weak. But at this point, the argument is complicated by another factor. Apart from old animosities, the Arabs believe that as Israel develops, and as immigration and natural increase build up the country's numbers, it will draw Israel to economic and territorial expansion: a sophisticated Arab would argue that the country's economy has a built-in distortion which means that the more it develops, the less it can pay for it. That is one reason why they oppose further immigration. It is not merely a matter of military numbers: it is that each immigrant represents a net capital liability, and a further commitment to "colonialism."

I can here relate the complicated economics arithmetic of this problem. It is true that, in a period of large-scale immigration, capital must be accumulated and imported. But provided that the economy is sound, and the productivity is high, this will decline through a limited period of adjustment. As I read the figures, they suggest that, in terms of undeveloped mineral and land resources, Israel can support an even larger population at least at the present standard of life, on condition that capital is available during the critical years. That simply gives emphasis to my second axiom.

Capital, however, will only be available if it is available if it is stable, and if the sharp practices designed to stabilize it in the area. If survival

in the next election, and that the third — to get it at the minimum — is the recognition of the status quo. In the long run, only prolonged co-existence, not war or imposed settlements, can offer any hope of reconciling the Arabs and the Jews. Whatever adjustments in the status quo may be made in their own frontiers, it will only carved out for them after the first world war, or in their own social systems, which must be remodeled to meet modern conditions, those should leave Israel alone. Those who accept the first two axioms about Israel must accept this as the third, and though there are very great difficulties in translating it into practical terms, it is better to face those difficulties in the search for a common policy than to let them with the cynical thought that one can play along with the Arabs because the Arabs will take care of themselves.

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HOPE, JOY AND TEARS: Immigrants meet relatives of Haifa port this week. Photo by Braun

## IMMIGRANTS' EASIEST ROAD IS THROUGH KIBBUTZ

By Philip Gilon

THIS is where we receive fowls," Asher said proudly in Yiddish. "And when they go into that machine to be killed. Here's where the blood collects. This machine clears off the feathers; then they go to that one, and then the smaller feathers are taken off. We have 150,000 to 160,000 birds here at kibbutz Kfar Menahem, and we slaughter 8,000 a week. We change around in the factory: I have been in every department of the factory. After the feathers are taken off, the birds are washed and cleaned. Then we open them, take out the livers and so on, and then cut off the legs. Then we put them in plastic bags ready for the market. It's marvellous."

He assembled rows of glistening copper, sufficiently repellent to make the most dedicated glutton swear off chicken for life. A representative of the Rabbinate hovered anxiously around to ensure that everything was kosher. From time to time other workers in the factory would shout out "Asher!" and came up to ask him questions about the work.

Forty years old, grey-haired but energetic and bright-eyed, Asher seems to be the king in the factory. He was obviously very much at home. And this in its way was odd, since he had been at Kfar Menahem less than two months — three months ago he was a Bucharest driver whose only knowledge of chicken was that it was a two-legged bird suitable for the table.

He is an old Yiddish joke about a man from Chelm meeting a friend and

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Comparing the physical abundance and comfort enjoyed on the kibbutz with the miseries and shortages suffered by immigrant families in towns like Kiryat Gat, he says incredulously that so many are availing themselves of this easy system of absorption, even allowing for their suspicion of the communal way of life. Another driver from Bucharest, younger than Asher, lives in Kiryat Gat. He is on 15 days' relief work a month, from which he derives neither satisfaction nor adequate food for his family. It seems so much easier to use the kibbutz rather than "relief life." Another driver from Bucharest, younger than Asher, lives in Kiryat Gat. He is on 15 days' relief work a month, from which he derives neither satisfaction nor adequate food for his family. It seems so much easier to use the kibbutz rather than "relief life." Another driver from Bucharest, younger than Asher, lives in Kiryat Gat. He is on 15 days' relief work a month, from which he derives neither satisfaction nor adequate food for his family. It seems so much easier to use the kibbutz rather than "relief life." Another driver from Bucharest, younger than Asher, lives in Kiryat Gat. He is on 15 days' relief work a month, from which he derives neither satisfaction nor adequate food for his family. It seems so much easier to use the kibbutz rather than "relief life."

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Comparing the physical abundance and comfort enjoyed on the

# LOLITA'S CASE RECONSIDERED

Book's Unusual Subject Raises Storm in U.S. and U.K.

**LOLITA.** By Vladimir Nabokov. Printed in Israel by Standard Book's Agency (by photo-offset) for the Olympia Press, Paris. 200 pp. \$12. 12.75.

La domine, envoi sera clos dans deux mois — Paul Valéry, in a letter, 1904.

**THIS** is not really a review of "Lolita," since I reviewed the Paris edition on this page in July of last year. However, now that the book has appeared here in English, I should like to deal with the questions it raises, and which have been much more discussed in the United States, where it was published about six months ago, and in England, where it is scheduled for publication in the spring. But first a few words of background. Vladimir Nabokov is the Russian emigre (his brother is the composer Nicolas N.) who has lived in France and England, and for the last 20 years or so has made his home in the U.S., where he is a professor of literature at Cornell University. He has written eight novels in his native Russian, but for some time now has been writing in English and writing it brilliantly, with complete mastery and extraordinary vitality. Earlier books have had a succès d'estime ("The Secret Life of Sebastian Knight" or "Pnin," a novel, "Nabokov's Don," short stories).

#### Nymphomaniac

In the early fifties he wrote a novel called "Lolita," which has to do with a middle-aged man's obsession with underage girls he calls "nymphomaniacs" and with his prolonged involvement with the twelve-year-old of the title, becoming successively her step-father and lover. A number of American publishers turned it down, and it was eventually published by the Olympia Press of Paris in 1955. It was reviewed seriously and highly praised, and though banned and unbanned with the usual censors' inconsistency, when the U.S. Customs indicated that they had no objection to it (a enlightened official who decided that), an American publisher printed it, and it has headed the best-seller lists ever since — that is to say, these for the wrong reasons doesn't matter; it's gratifying to see a good book up there. In England, one of the partners in the firm planning to publish it is an M.P., at odds with his conservative Conservative organization, and the prospective publication of the book has been used against him many persons who have never read the book raising their voices loud against it; among its defenders has been Graham Greene, who con-

VLADIMIR NABOKOV

siders it one of the best books of 1955.

Before going further, I should like to say that "Lolita" is an immensely readable, brilliant and funny, but also very serious book; in fact I do not hesitate to call it a classic of its kind. The prurient who expect to be titillated by its erotic scenes — for it has been called pornographic — are going to be sadly disappointed, for the sexual

#### La Différence

Now this is certainly the sex of Lawrence's own "Woman in Love," and especially "Lady Chatterley's Lover," but it is not the sex of "Lolita" — which brings us to what the "shocking" thing about the book is its basic situation, the man/child relationship, which breaks one of our few remaining taboos — and some will conclude from the violence of its reaction of certain persons that they must be strongly tempted unconscious by such a relationship for this is the simplest explanation for such strong affective reactions. (One of the theories prevalent about Nabokov's intentions holds that he deliberately chose a taboo-breaking subject as the only way of arousing serious interest nowadays in the subject of love.) As for a more judgment of the relationship, there is none sterner or profounder than Humbert's own, and though the book is ridden with multiple layers of irony within them, I have no doubt of the seriousness of this judgment of his reaction, at what he did to Lolita in raining her childhood: "This is my story. I have re-read it. It has bits of marrow sticking to it, and blood, and beautiful bright-green flies." It is not that Lolita's in his "Nana," or Choderlos' "Laclos" in "Les Liaisons Dangereuses"; it is no longer necessary to placate bishops.

By the middle of our century every serious student of the arts accepts as the only way of arousing serious interest any subject in a suitable form, whether it is laid out in a commercial or otherwise. Humbert, the hero-narrator, however, after the seduction scene, and the first part: "But really these are irrelevant matters. I am not concerned with so-called 'sex' at all." Or as the pompous son of a Ph.D. who presents the book to the public says (from through the satire on the pretentious psychologist Nabokov is delivering his apology): "... not a single obscene term is to be found in the whole work; indeed the robust philistine who is conditioned by modern conventions into accepting without qualm a lavish array of four-letter words in a banal novel, will be quite shocked by their absence here."

#### D.H. Lawrence's View

On sex in art, D.H. Lawrence wrote in his famous essay on "Pornography and Obscenity":

"... the great poems, pictures, music, stories of the whole world are made by virtue of the beauty of their appeal. Tillas or Renior, the 'Song of Roland' or 'Jane Eyre,' 'Moby-Dick' or 'Annie Laurie,' the levitation in all interviews with

scenes, such as they are, are narrated with great tact and delicacy, obliquely but honestly. There is nothing like the detailed descriptions of sexual activity to be found in even run-of-the-mill commercial art, historical or otherwise, where it is laid out whole-narrator, as Humbert, the hero-narrator, sees it after the first part: "But really these are irrelevant matters. I am not concerned with so-called 'sex' at all." Or as the pompous son of a Ph.D. who presents the book to the public says (from through the satire on the pretentious psychologist Nabokov is delivering his apology): "... not a single obscene term is to be found in the whole work; indeed the robust philistine who is conditioned by modern conventions into accepting without qualm a lavish array of four-letter words in a banal novel, will be quite shocked by their absence here."

#### Life and Letters

By William F. Albright

Although for the past decade Mr. Glueck has been a spiritual leader of Reform Judaism in America, holding its theological seminaries in Cincinnati and New York, every summer since 1951 he has returned to Israel to teach fresh strength in systematic archaeological exploration of the Negev.

After sketching the pre-history of the Negev, the author devotes a fascinating page to his discovery of the archaeological background of the settlement of the early Hebrew Patriarchs not long after 2000 B.C.E. In the northern Negev he has found the scores of towns and villages built of stone and occupied by settled folk, all of it dating between the tenth century B.C.E. and the nineteenth century B.C.E. For more than a millennium before this age and for nearly as long after it, there is no evidence of sedentary occupation in this region.

As he properly observes, these ancient people of the Negev knew how to utilize all ground water and some how to conserve rainfall, even without true cisterns. There must have been seasonal occupation during winter and spring, after which most of the inhabitants withdrew into better watered country to the north.

This agrees exactly with the traditions of Genesis, according to which the Patriarchs were migratory tillers of the soil, moving between the northern hills and the Negev, burying their dead in a nearby cave near Hebron, not in nomad cairns.

#### Trade Routes

With the author we seek out the travel and trade routes used in Biblical times and discover the fortresses that guarded the caravan routes that led from the Iron railroads through the Negev to Sinai to the Promised Land. We learn how the logistics of war and commerce in the region. We locate desert stations, wells and springs at which the caravans of the Queen of Sheba may have halted for her long journey from Arabia to Jerusalem. Such Biblical characters as Abraham, Saul, David, Jacob and Elijah: place names such as Akaba, Elath, Gaza and Qumran (where the scroll of the Dead Sea Scrolls) — all these and many more people and places take on new meaning as we follow this absorbing narrative.

#### Some may feel that Mr.

Glueck is too uncritical in his approach to the traditions of Abraham and Moses. He was once an orthodox disciple of the Wellhausen school (after the German scholar Julius Wellhausen, 1844-1912) which analyses the text of the Pentateuch so painstakingly that critical dissection becomes an end in itself and historical content was neg-

lected. Thirty years of archaeological investigation have completely changed the author's attitude.

While he notes that "the purpose of the Biblical historian and archaeologist is not to 'prove' the correctness of the 'Bible,'" he stresses the fact that a mass of new evidence is now piling up in the archaeological workshop and the philologist's study to support a rapidly recognition trend toward re-interpretation of the historicity of Hebrew tradition. As he puts it, "the Bible" almost incredibly correct historical memory," has been many times validated by the archaeological discovery. "No archaeological discovery," he points out, "has ever controverted a Biblical reference."

Following the author's account of Israel in the wilderness, and in so doing he exposed to the cruelty of police terror and the folly of killing. The story has been translated by Joseph Barnes.

Mr. Glueck has serialized in Russia his book "Negev," despite his criticism of the Soviet police and its methods.

#### CRIME RATION

**HIDE MY EYES.** By Marcy Allingham. Chatto and Windus. London. 1954. 219 pp. 16/6.

MISS Allingham always has an uneasy gift for bewitching you, a quality of weirdness in her characters and settings. This holds good even in the strange thriller under review, where there is no question whatever "who-dunit" — we follow the killer ourselves and the suspense is created, on top of the macabre grip the author has on you, through her characters, and our hope that he will be caught. Something of a tour de force.

By arrangement with "The New York Times."

PA.

**FIGHT AGAINST CANCER**

ance, to remove a large number of strongly held misconceptions, to destroy false hopes and replace them with real ones.

To this end Prof. Barzilai has given, in convenient compass and in language that the layman can comprehend with intelligent attention, a description of the disease. He has touched on its frequency, the part heredity and environment play in its incidence, its diagnosis and treatment. In the section on Cancer Research he tells of earlier experiments and goes into detail about the lines of enquiry and prospects for the future. The book is provided with eight pages of illustrations, unfortunately not in color, but this would be too much to ask in a popular priced book of this sort.

The author concludes on a note of sober optimism by quoting one of Winston Churchill's war time utterances: "This is not the end."

It is not even the beginning of the end, but it may well be the end of the beginning.

It is a book written with a purpose to help human

# WASHING HIS HANDS

By George Lichtenstein

**THE SEAT OF PILATE, AN ACCOUNT OF THE PALESTINE MANDATE.** By John Coatsworth. Praeger. \$2. 276 pp.

**M.** Marlowe — already the author of a scholarly study of Anglo-Egyptian relations, and a account of Palestine "troubles" of 1936-9 — has in his new book undertaken the virtually hopeless task of writing a brief history of the Palestine Mandate which is to be entirely candid and yet so decent and fair-minded as to offend no one. This is impossible, for reasons which the author believes a student of national movements — will doubtless appreciate: no one cares to be told what his cause real-

ly looks like to an outsider. But it is impossible also for another reader whose importance he seems to underestimate: if one writes (as he does) from the standpoint of British officialdom, no amount of personal detachment can get around the awkward fact that the British Government was an interested party, not an impartial arbiter.

The Palestine Mandate had never, for some reason, been regarded as a matter for regard. It was a nuisance from the very beginning, and the whole which had happened to the British Government was an important one. Now Mr. Marlowe is of course aware of this circumstance, but since he identifies himself with the third party, he has been compelled, though reluctantly, to take advantage of that that he had ever argued in favor of the Jews and succeeded in action to claim to implement partition. From this view this was not wholly satisfactory. The British obligation to partition had been that they had no power to do so, and the editor of the Arab, by taking any responsibility for partitioning, had no partitioning to do. They had no partitioning to do, under which they bore no responsibility.

**The British** attempt to prove partition unworkable in 1947/8, by abandoning Palestine to those who had no intention to take advantage of that that they had ever argued in favor of the Jews and succeeded in action to implement partition. From this view this was not wholly satisfactory.

**THE SPELL**

By Robert Friend

**RACHEL STEINBERG: Family (oil)**

# Round the Bookshops

**A** bout the time when H. M. Toffe decided to go to Am Oved, the Kinneret region (1953), another young Boasman, Uriya Feldman, landed on the shores bringing with him, as a trained agronomist, a treasure trove of agricultural knowledge and keen observation. He set to work studying the country flora, identifying plants, and classifying them. His enthusiasm was contagious and, as friend and teacher, he recruited a generation of nature lovers who contributed their part to our expanding knowledge of the country. But the greatest achievement of his efforts was the monthly *Hadashot Tzoraot* (Nature and Country) which he issued almost singlehandedly for well over 20 years. Lack of funds forced the journal to fold up, but those who lamented its passing may now take comfort in the fact that the staff of the paper and Hassidach Lerner which has participated for ten years of publication, have decided to join monthly which is to combine the best features of both. The first three issues of *Tzoraot* which has been almost singlehandedly for well over 20 years. Lack of funds forced the journal to fold up, but those who lamented its passing may now take comfort in the fact that the staff of the paper and Hassidach Lerner which has participated for ten years of publication, have decided to join monthly which is to combine the best features of both. The first three issues of *Tzoraot* which has been almost singlehandedly for well over 20 years. Lack of funds forced the journal to fold up, but those who lamented its passing may now take comfort in the fact that the staff of the paper and Hassidach Lerner which has participated for ten years of publication, have decided to join monthly which is to combine the best features of both. The first three issues of *Tzoraot* which has been almost singlehandedly for well over 20 years. 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# Marvel of Montand

King of Chanson to Sing Here Next Week

PARIS —

Two hundred thousand Parisians have flocked to the Etude Theatre during the past two months to see and hear Yves Montand in his one-man recital of chansons. At the end of each performance, he has had the utmost difficulty in getting away from the audience; if they had their way, he would sing encore all through the night. Why this enthusiasm? He has a fine voice, a nice sense of rhythm, a gift for mimicry, a handsome presence; but these qualities are merely incidental to talent of a higher order, which is his ability to bring to the surface the intimate feel — or, to put it more dramatically, the spirit of daily life as it is lived by millions and millions of ordinary people.

To hear a good chanson sung by Yves Montand, or Charles Trenet, or Edith Piaf — these are the three outstanding singers of the day — is to hear the innermost voice of France, as expressed in a popular art-form whose traditions are inherited from the medieval minstrels.

In the machine-age the chanson has been janned up, but it has not become hysterical. For unlike the American ditty, the "rock-n-roll" and what-not, which has a sort of sarcastic effect, smothering humdrum realities in facile ecstasy, the French chanson crystallizes reality. Like the German Lied, it is authentic poetry set to music only much less composed, more rhythmic, more sensible, often with a touch of fantastic mockery, even the pathos is lighthearted. In fact, the French chanson — at its best — is altogether very French!

Wickedly Satirical

Jacques Privert, the distinguished poet, wrote the lyrics for some of Yves Montand's best known chansons, which are trilled, hummed and whistled all over the country. Many of the contributors to Yves Montand's repertoire, however, are obscure writers who come up with a flash of inspiration. The author of his most wickedly satirical number, "Le Chat de la Voisine" ("The Next-door Lady's Cat"), is a young bus conductor named René Legrain who may go (literally speaking) a long way.

Montand thinks in the contents of his chansons, but gets a precision writer to put the text together. On average, he wades through anything from 1,000 to 1,500 submissions before he finds a dozen, and then spends a month or two picking his interpretation of it into final shape.

His favourite theme — as for instance in his signature piece, "Les Grands Boulevards" ("On the Big Boulevards") — is that of the anonymous worker who spends his leisure strolling anonymously in the city crowd in quest of simple pleasures, but ready, when



YVES MONTAND

the occasion arises, to take part in an outburst of "popular wrath." In "L'Assassin du Dimanche" ("The Sunday Killer") is a working lad who kills time on a Sunday, dropping coins into juke-boxes, until love comes his way. In the hilarious "Une Demoiselle sur une Chaise" ("A Girl on a Chair") the same character is less lucky; the girl he falls in love with at the fair and marries, prefers the giddy fun of the swings to love-making. Each chanson has its own distinctive atmosphere, its own unmistakable pictorial composition.

Italian Origins

Strange to say, Yves Montand, whose art is so exquisitely French and Parisian, is of Italian origin and spent the first 23 years of his life in Marseilles. His real name is Livi (not Levi). He was born to poor peasants in a mountain village near Florence. The father, a Fascist, was tortured, driven out of his home by a Fascist brother. When Yves was still a baby in arms, the family left Italy to go to America, but never got further than the slums of the Marais.

Yves, the Marais earned a miserable living as a street-musician, a factory hand. There were the formative years of his life as a man and an artist, but he did not know what he wanted to do with his life. Then he went to work as a recital by Charles Trenet. That fired his ambition to become a chanteur.

In his spare time he took some lessons in singing and dancing. Then he joined a troupe — now he goes through the fair exercises — and his dancing to the music of labour with the common hands.

Yves Montand, tall, lissom, his wide-set eyes ablaze with intelligence, comes charm. But his elegance is very different from that of Maurice Che-

valier, for example, the street-urchin turned high society playboy. Yves Montand is the most romantic incarnation. As such, he was lionized in Soviet Russia, where he went on a singing tour a couple of years ago. As such, he has been hounded by the French bourgeois press. Politically he has matured all the time, recognizing that "the people are as simple as they look"; but if ever he loses his passion for social justice, if ever the bitter taste of proletarian struggle is washed away by sweet success, he will cease to be the sound realist training Ben Menahem originally received in Warsaw. Since his arrival here in 1952 he has occasionally tried to move from one style to another, ever seeking to add rather than take away. But even in many of his more recent paintings he remains bound to a self-imposed obligation to explain himself and his work to his audience.

His humorous festival drawings, "in the style of the old masters," are of course obvious contributions to "everyday" kibbutz life. They are also naturally much more obvious in approach and attest to the sound realist training Ben Menahem originally received in Warsaw. Since his arrival here in 1952 he has

occasionally tried to move from one style to another, ever seeking to add rather than take away. But even in many of his more recent paintings he remains bound to a self-imposed obligation to explain himself and his work to his audience.

There is little doubt that compromises of any sort weaken one's power to communicate with subjects that require no explanation to his fellow kibbutz members or anyone else.

There is no comparing even the freedom of technique in his "pure" landscapes with those that contain figures of females or men, or, on the other hand, his allegorical paintings (17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24).

Of the Biblical Themes the realist "Beggar" is the most successful, because it contains not only a design and a style; the others are sometimes a mixture of expressionist and realistic elements.

The most outstanding example of this is "Moses the Leper" where expressionism has been carried almost to the point of abstraction except that the figure that dominates the picture in its position as well as by contrast and, significantly, is rendered with much less painterly qualities than the rest of the work. Altogether, this series is more fussy in technique than his otherwise broader painting.

Ben Menahem is one of our leading landscape painters. His early impressionistic landscapes (1940-1945) are the best of his work. Untrammelled by figurative considerations he shows some virtuous ink sketches.

There is no doubt that the artist could have achieved a

solid construction, recalling

far more concentrated display of his formidable talents had he confined his show to what he considers his fully integrated paintings, deleting some of the more obvious effects.

His watercolour landscapes

also demonstrate these qualities, as well as his manual dexterity. The textual effects are the result of laying out of colour over paper treated with wax. Although his texture is well considered throughout this show and a harmonious paint surface arrived at in nearly every case, even though the treatment may vary greatly.

Virtuous Sketches

The sketches and drawings

in the small room off the

main hall also show the

two sides of Ben Menahem.

Untrammelled by figurative

considerations he shows some

virtuous ink sketches.

Ben Menahem is shortly

going abroad to work and

it will be most interesting to see what he produces in a new environment.

## CREATING WITHIN THE KIBBUTZ

YITZHAK Ben Menahem of Kibbutz Mishmar Ha-Emek is having a mammoth exhibition at the Jerusalem Artists Pavilion. He needs British contribution. His exhibition was held in Tel Aviv in 1952. A veteran kibbutznik, both as agricultural worker and teacher-painter, he has remained as true to his society as to his muse, and this dual loyalty is acknowledged freely in his paintings.

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MEIR RONEN



Y. BEN-MENAHEM: LANDSCAPE (Watercolour)

From the artist's current exhibition (see below).

## El-Hakim Play Presses for Peace

By ELIAHU KHAROUM

IN the two months that have elapsed since the eminent Egyptian novelist and playwright Tawfiq el-Hakim, published a play conveying the necessity for peace with Israel, not one word of comment on it has appeared in the Egyptian press.

El-Hakim, Egypt's most translated author and best-known writer outside his country, has lately been back in favour with the Egyptian régime. This is a new trend, for the elderly writer, whose plays and a dozen of whose novellas have been published in French, English, Russian, Spanish and Hebrew (two novels, "Diary of A Prosecutor in the Egyptian Countryside" and "The Return of the Spirit" used to come regularly under fire in the Egyptian press).

The reason for these attacks seemed to be el-Hakim's coolness to the régime, which he has never condemned but also never praised. Matters came to a head when el-Hakim most unreasonably declined an invitation to attend an Arab Writers' Conference sponsored by Abd el-Nasser in December 1957. A clue to the eminent writer's reasons for not attending the meeting may be found in the programme of its six sessions:

1) Poetry and Arab Nationalism; 2) Literary criticism; 3) French and Arab Nationalism etc. Hakim found it convenient to go to Paris for the conference was being held in Cairo.

Then abruptly, the denunciation stopped. The circumstances are not clear, but el-Hakim, who suddenly summoned el-Hakim to his office and awarded him, on November 26 1958, the Order of the Nile, The Order, the Republic's highest decoration, is usually

awarded for Heads of State. The distinction turned the tide in el-Hakim's favour again, and the régime, which had slandered him in November, exalted him to the skies in December. His writings were again assiduously examined, only this time it was for the purpose of picking paragraphs in his writings which could be used in the coming of the "Arabs'aviour."

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MEIR RONEN



Nasser presenting Tawfiq el-Hakim with the Order of the Nile

charges against each other. Informers in the fathers' pay and intelligence agents in the employ of the respective governments eminently succeed in poisoning the atmosphere. Throughout, the hero has to fight on two fronts, his private one and the national front. He succeeds on one front, marries his sweetheart, with whom he comes to Cairo, and, with her caring to write him home, flies off immediately to Geneva with her to resume contact with the representatives of the other country. "And this time we shall succeed, for we have learned the trick," he tells his bride as the play ends.

The theme is dear to el-Hakim, but the treatment is very much unlike him. His wit, his clever repartee, his sarcasm and his genial humour are absent, and at the same time the work is devoid of the playwright's wonted philosophical. From the point of view of the author, inventing a situation which no one had committed, and the governments of the two countries make frantic attempts to substantiate

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THE PILLAR OF FIRE

## Economic News from Abroad

**Montecatini at Brindisi**  
One of Europe's largest oil refineries, planned to be built by the Montecatini concern in the free port area of Brindisi. The factory is to produce the entire range of hydrocarbon derivatives, and envisages an annual consumption of 1,000,000 tons of crude oil and other raw materials. The plant is designed to expand Italy's chemical exports, particularly to the Common Market, and will be one of the major developments in the drive to industrialise the country's south. The plant is to start production next year.

### Saudi Arabia's Austerity

**Austerity measures adopted by Saudi Arabia in the second half of 1958 have considerably improved the country's financial situation, and as a result the rial is up from 6.80 to 8.50 per dollar, though this is still far from the rate of 3.75 it was exchanged for in 1953. The state budget is now balanced at 1,400m. dinars, of which 280m. are earmarked for defence, including the tribal levies, (half as much as last year).**

## THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, March 15, 1958

**After having, in a fit of courage, surprised the public by imposing new taxes and a compulsory loan, the government seems to have second thoughts and to be considering ways and means of mitigating the impact of its own action. But the economic results of the fiscal expansion involved in the revised budgetary plan are also coming in for a reappraisal, and the tone of the government attitude is now set by both trade unions and manufacturers.**

The recent warning of the Minister of Commerce and Industry against wage increases may have done something to check the extreme demands raised by leftist labour factions, but meanwhile even labour's moderate tend to become aggressive in view of the prospective rise in the cost of living. On the other hand, industrialists see themselves cornered by higher costs and lower sales and profits in the home market, and professing "difficulties" about the new expansion plan, they are likely to pull all levers in order to preserve the convenient system by which they can pass the cost increases to the consumer. Hopes that the rise in the cost of living would be offset somewhat by declining farm prices appear to be on the way to realization by the growing opposition of the farmers. Though all of these counter-pressure could, perhaps, be overcome by harsh economic facts such as unemployment and stiff competition, helping bring these about has evidently been considered. It is likely to be at a time when absorptive capacity must be strained to the maximum for mass immigration.

Small wonder, therefore, that counsels of despair are heard from several quarters proposing inflation, devaluation, rationing, subsidies etc. and some backtracking on the measures taken in carrying it through, discarded in earnest.

But the major fact emerging from this development is that the government has no new economic programme beyond raising additional revenue for financing projects which, though important in themselves, are inadequate to solve the country's main problem. It is a serious realization, but its seriousness should be qualified by the recognition of the tremendous difficulties involved in the new immigration wave, and of the habitual apathy of great parts of the Israeli public.

But what matters is not apportioning blame for the emergency, but the speedily commissioning that will prepare us for the future. The danger is that the Government's second thoughts about the practicability of the fiscal programme it has just adopted will lead either to a complete retraction (perhaps by the simple device of tacitly letting the well-known wage and price boosts work their way up so as to submerge the newly erected economic walls in another inflationary layer), and in the end force the government to propose either a moratorium of foreign aid or loans for the people's current consumption or to patch up the situation by partial and incoherent remedies that will mollify the people, but not remove the real trouble.

The time is ripe, however, for a reassessment of basic issues and for drawing up a general economic policy that will be clearly explained and presented to the people, in order to assure their cooperation in it. Fortunately some spadework in that direction has already been done. Many relics of the past have been removed in the past few years, and steps have been taken for new advances on several fronts. The new export plan, though perhaps in need of revision in parts, is a hopeful start. The agricultural marketing agreements have proved effective instruments for regulating production, despite their shortcomings. The progress achieved in the liberalization of imports and the commercialization of state enterprises augurs well for the future.

But these partial advances cannot, of course, replace a coherent economic plan and a policy to put it into practice. We have been thinking in this of late, and have proposed it till after the elections, but the speed with which events move and the government's recent decisions, with all their repercussions, call for speedier action. Keeping up the present muddle may well do untold damage to our

# COTTON: MAKING IT PAY

## Pickers Sometimes More Economical Than Machines

By Our Economic Editor

**H**IGH hopes were placed on cotton growing in this country after it had proved itself experimentally, but a whole range of practical difficulties have been hampering this crop.

Our cotton acreage, which stood at 22,000 dunams in the first season of commercial growing (1955), expanded to 54,000 dunams in 1956 but decreased to 47,000 the following year in the wake of the losses caused by the bollworm. Last year 40,000 hour terms in the U.S. and while the trade union is eager to get the best out of the present economic upswing, the steel producers are beginning to feel the effects of foreign competition both overseas and in the home market.

### Shifts in Oil Market

All the major petroleum companies are raising prices in the Persian Gulf to above 10 per cent, and a similar cut has taken place in the prices of Venezuelan oil. This trend is regarded as a direct result of the new U.S. oil policy, which has put a ceiling on crude imports and thus stiffened competition in the other free markets. Moreover, increased quantities of oil products have been offered on the world market by Russia. On the other hand, Venezuela's oil output is likely to be reduced by the continuing operation of the new government tax and royalties demands that may well increase its share up to about two-thirds of the companies' profits.

### French Ceramic Fuel

The steady progress of French industry is threatening one more British economic stronghold: the supply of nuclear fuel for atomic power stations. A plant at Saclay (near Paris), owned and financed by the French nationalized atomic energy commission (Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique), is to be built and Israel's rapidly increasing population provided with a stable supply of cotton cloth. The importance of cotton in this respect is that it brings in an average value of almost 50 per cent without being inferior in quality to the imported commodity. Moreover, last year Israel also produced about 7,600 tons of cotton seed, valued at some \$100 per ton c.i.f., and doubling the cotton output would help reduce the annual expenditure for oilseed, at over \$1m. one of the major items in our food import bill.

### Unskilled Labour

In fact, every ton of cotton produced in this country provides about 100 working days in direct employment, most of it unskilled labour during the picking season (nine to ten days per dunam), as compared with two for maize. According to calculations by Mr. Y. Atia, one dunam of cotton is likely to save us \$100 as compared with \$40 per dunam of groundnuts and \$15 per dunam of maize. Moreover, cotton has a relatively modest water consumption, about 500 cu.m. per dunam, and it is harvested in a manner unirrigated. Although world cotton prices have decreased by some 25 per cent since the above computation was made in 1956, while post control costs here have proved higher than expected and average yields lower — 300 cu.m. per dunam as compared with 300 kg. assumed in the growers' cost

calculation — the crop remains a good economic bet, but apparently the growers are not too keen on it.

The popular assumption for the farmer's attitude is that growing cotton does not pay, but that claim is not valid. Israel cotton growers have not been affected by the world price decline for their product. Quite the contrary: The fiber the farmers got IL 2.400 per ton in 1956 as compared with IL 1.100 in 1955, a rise of over 18 per cent; and of IL 2.800 (in 1956 only IL 1.800) was paid by the Treasury. For hinters too the price received by farmers during the past two years has increased, from IL 1.600 in 1955 against IL 1.500 in 1956. To be sure, for next year the budget contemplates a lower aggregate subsidy to cotton farming (IL 2.7m. as compared with IL 2.7m. this year), but that will not reduce the farmer's income.

### Costs Reduced

On the other hand, production costs tend to decrease as farmers get more experienced, cultivation methods improve, and some initial problems are solved. This is likely to offset general inflationary trends.

The cost estimates per dunam of Akala cotton submitted by growers for the 1956 crop were 13 per cent lower than the estimates for the preceding year (due to lower expenses for labour and overheads), and will have to be reduced by the coming year if the expected production capacity is to be utilized. If that is taken together with the prospect of increasing profits in vegetables, fruit and green fodder, the slow pace of King Cotton's advance is rather remarkable.

A combination of several factors seems to be at play and should be carefully analyzed. The industry's situation is to improve. Some of them are of agrotechnical nature and must be taken care of by research and farm experiments. This refers not only to the crucial problem of post control, which demands attention as an unimportant item, but also to the kibbutz cotton fields in the north — which accounted for a third of the acreage last year and may cover as much as half next season, with yields considerably higher, and instigators and labour more "a gill available".

The fact that no plausible explanation has been detected for last year's poor crop, should perhaps be taken as an indication that not enough attention has been given to cotton research hitherto. Though entomologists, irrigation men and many other agricultural experts all deal with cotton, there is as yet no research body specializing



Yemenite cotton picker at work.

in its troubles and prospects. The tremendous range of the yields of individual growers is now over 500 kg. per dunam. In general, however, shows that a lot can still be done in this respect, and that even relatively modest results by the marginal producers would greatly change the country's average yield. From this aspect, the present state of field instruction also seems to need revision.

### More in North

Originally the crop was considered particularly suitable for the country's south and for the new settlements, but the market has developed increasingly to concentrate in the north — which accounted for a third of the acreage last year and may cover as much as half next season, with yields considerably higher, and instigators and labour more "a gill available".

The cotton grower's point of view the use of mechanical pickers is really remunerative only in fields yielding more than 300 kg. per dunam and in favourable general circumstances (high handling efficiency, level ground, etc.). When the yield does not exceed 250 kg. per dunam, pickers may easily prove more costly than hand labour, although communal settlements in the north, including wage labour, may regard them as a boon.

### Farmers Wary

In any case, the fact is that farmers regard cotton growing with somewhat mixed feelings — partly because of inadequate expert advice and practical instruction, and partly because the work involved in picking, which last factor must grow in importance if agricultural wages rise further. The flow of credits and payments for financing the crop also seems to have been unnecessarily tardy.

Last but not least, the industry lacks an efficient and autonomous representative body that could fight its way and adopt a long-term policy.

### More in Mechanical Pickers

These were in operation past season — including one owned by a private farm. Each harvested some 500 dunams of cotton which adds up to about 10 per cent of the total cotton area. For next season 12 more pickers were to be ordered, but in the end only 8 were approved by the authorities, in view of the employment situation. However, even that reduced order will bring hand labour from almost half the expected acreage.

Mechanization could perhaps be accepted in this case too if it made for a better or

cheaper product, but detailed computations show just the opposite. Mechanical picking wastes an average of seven per cent of the crop and lowers the quality of the fiber by about 1.7 grade (i.e. over eight per cent of value). If special equipment is installed at the ginning plants (at a cost of some \$100,000 — 120,000 per gin), part of the last loss may be recoverable, but not all. Moreover, use of machinery greatly reduces the cotton's added value and raises the cost of the dollar saved from IL 2.50 to IL 2.70. Indeed, even from the cotton grower's point of view the use of mechanical pickers is really remunerative only in fields yielding more than 300 kg. per dunam and in favourable general circumstances (high handling efficiency, level ground, etc.). When the yield does not exceed 250 kg. per dunam, pickers may easily prove more costly than hand labour, although communal settlements in the north, including wage labour, may regard them as a boon.

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# Telephone Income Leads Stamps

## Entire Post Office Surplus Derived from Calls

By Our Economic Editor

**T**HE Post Office's import balance as a source of income to the Treasury is seen easily when one considers that of the IL 40m. invested in it up to date, IL 30m. have been recovered and another IL 2.3m. is to be repaid in the coming budget year. In addition, IL 2.8m. of net surpluses has been transferred to the Treasury.

Moreover, since last April the post office has been paying the Government a royalty on the telephone service, which it operates. It also provides money for interest on the state loans, depreciation of assets, and superannuation funds for its employees.

The royalties have been fixed at 50 per cent of the Philatelic Service revenue, and as a bonus sum of IL 2m. for the telephone service, for the next budget year.

The post's total revenue in 1957/58 has been estimated at IL 42m., a rise of 10 per cent above the estimate for the current year. This includes, however, an expected drop in telephone revenue to IL 38m. compared with IL 39.8m. in 1957/58, and a IL 2.3m. target for the State's Anniversary year.

### Stamp Collapses

As a matter of fact, the Philatelic Service has enjoyed a great boom due to speculative purchases which trebled the proceeds since 1956/57. The amount in 1956/57 was IL 2.3m. But the boom ended with a fall last fall. Large quantities of stamps hoarded by "bulls" have been sold recently at a loss and are now finding their way into ordinary use through private vendors come

peting with the post office counter.

To be sure, Israel stamps are still very popular with collectors both at home and abroad and the number of subscribers continues to grow. In fact, already 40,000, or 10 per cent, more than the 30,000 in 1956/57, are now held.

On the other hand, the telephone service has been estimated to grow only 12 per cent (IL 38m. in 1957/58), despite the 20 per cent increase in postage rates and the large participation, because of the competing sales of previous stamp issues of still valid denominations.

### Rise in Revenue

On the other hand, a rise in telephone revenue of 50 per cent (IL 39.8m.) and in income from the Post Office Bank by 25 per cent (to IL 2m.) have been recorded.

Of the other revenue items, cables are the most important with IL 2.3m. The telephone is expected to provide again some 50 per cent of the Post Office's total revenue, as it did in the years before the philatelic boom.

With 500 new telephone lines installed every month, the total number of subscribers will approach 50,000 next March. Over half of the telephone revenue is to come from local calls, with the rest divided approximately evenly between telephone and long distance calls.

By far the larger part of this revenue is eventually charged to the expense account of business offices, as it is also in the case of postage stamps.

The special position occupied by the telephone service appears most clearly from another angle: it is the only branch of the Post Office activity that brings in a substantial profit. In fact, the entire surplus earned by the Post is derived from this source.

Although the cable service balance has a profit of IL 200,000 for the next year, the postal service loss has been estimated at IL 4.4m., while the Post Office Bank may make both ends meet.

Moreover, income from regular postal services is expected to grow only 12 per cent (IL 38m. in 1957/58), despite the 20 per cent increase in postage rates and the large participation, because of the competing sales of previous stamp issues of still valid denominations.

After Royalties

Most of the philatelic revenue is to be considered as profit, but for proper accounting purposes almost all of it is classed as royalty, while the telephone profit is not after having taken the royalty into account.

It is clear, therefore, why the Treasury is really interested in the development in telephone services. Of the IL 2.3m. which the Post Office is to transfer to the Treasury under various heads (interest, royalties, depreciation, and superannuation funds and repayments), IL 2.3m. is to be lent back to it for various purposes, mainly for further expansion of the telephone network (IL 2.3m.) and for development of radio and broadcasting services (IL 2.3m.).

Revenue from radio services, however, is not to be considered as profit, but for proper accounting purposes almost all of it is classed as royalty, while the telephone profit is not after having taken the royalty into account.

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## Experts Lecture Leather Leaders on Design, Export

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA —

**T**HIS country's leather manufacturers learned some valuable lessons on production, packaging and marketing of their goods at a study day at the Technion College, Tel Aviv.

The Institute of Industrial Design and the Foreign Trade and Supply Company, in both of which the U.S. Operations Mission participates as an active partner, as well as the Ministry of Commerce and the Manufacturers Association, sponsored the meeting.

In an introductory address, U.S.O.M. Director John J. Haggerty emphasized the importance of such seminars for the promotion of exports and for the creation of employment for skilled workers.

At the request of the Industrial Design Institute, a Philatelic Marketing Company, which has undertaken an evaluation of the prospects of Israel leather products on the American market, in its report presented at the conference, the company described the Israeli product as definitely marketable, but with some small improvements.

### Delayed Criticism

## Red Sea Town Ready For New Wave of Immigrants

Jerusalem Post Reporter

This week or next week, the first group of patients of immigrants from Eastern Europe will arrive in Eilat. They will have new apartments waiting for them, all furnished. The housewives will find their kitchens equipped with the essentials; the men will find work in their own professions waiting for them; the children will go to school the next morning.

Fortunately for the first 200 families expected to arrive in Eilat before the end of April, Eilat has been planning for just such an influx for nearly a year. The municipal budget anticipated that, homes were planned,

the new wave of immigrants was simplicity itself. The 200 houses and 200 jobs will be filled up and the workers from abroad the new immigrants, and an occasional family will be accepted from previous immigrants who were still under the Agency's care. Only if it proves absolutely impossible to find a suitable immigrant for a particular vacancy will Eilat for veterans Israeli at the present time.

The Eilat Local Council has set up a joint absorption committee with the local Labour Council to make an exact analysis of the job opportunities available for the immigrants. A subcom-



The Birgitte Toft, first merchant vessel to arrive at Eilat after the Suez campaign.



provision was made in the schools, kindergartens and clinics. When the plans were made, there was as yet noinking that the gates of Eilat would be open to them. The intention was to house in these apartments some 200 skilled workers with their families, who were to have been attracted to Eilat with all sorts of blandishments by local employers. In fact, in need of skilled labour, some of them have been veterans residents in Israel; a few would have been mafahim dwellers or new immigrants who had not managed to settle down elsewhere.

To adapt the plans to set-

ments will soon meet the newcomers arriving at Haifa and Lydda, interviewing and selecting them in accordance with the requirements of the Eilat labour market.

There is a particularly good reason why in Eilat, among all other towns, new residents must be assured of suitable work before their arrival. Once he lives in Eilat, the immigrant will find it almost impossible to change his job. There is no other town less than 200 kilometers away where he might find alternative employment, and he would find it financially impossible to leave his family in their new home in

Eilat.

With the expected 60 per cent increase in Eilat's population, there will naturally be many new vacancies in service industries, stores and offices to provide extra opportunities for these newcomers. (There are only a limited number of these) there will be no unemployed amongst Eilat's immigrants, and no need for relief projects.

Eilat is also determined that there will be no "shanty town" for immigrants. The existing town — actually a small, ordered, tidy collection of wooden huts in the centre of Eilat that bear almost no resemblance to the usual mounds — will not be raised this year, as had been hoped. But new immigrants will go straight into standard blocks and concrete houses ranging over two and three storeys. There will be no asbestos block flats, but it is hoped that a few hundred families will be housed in factory-made houses of permanent construction.

Soil Boneh has just completed a factory in Eilat which can produce precast concrete wall panels for up to 400 houses a year. The first house to come out of the factory is now being put up. When the factory, and the workers, find their feet, they will be able to put up 100 houses a year. As the houses go up, shopping centres and kindergartens will rise in each quarter. Further prospects depend on the ability of Eilat to provide new jobs in new industries.

THE PUBLIC COMMITTEE FOR EILAT CELEBRATIONS

**Eilat, Israel's Southernmost Town, Celebrates the 10th Anniversary of Its Liberation**

on MARCH 18, 1955

the 10th anniversary of Operation "Dode" ("Post") — March 1948 — March 1955

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- ★ Speech by the Premier and Minister of Defence
- ★ Veterans' Reunion
- ★ Cross-Country Scooter Trip
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Knesset Member Razel Zabari

## Education, Welfare and Integration Are Her Beat

By Aryeh Rubinstein

When Razel Zabari was about to graduate from elementary school she applied before the principal of Mihveh Israel Agricultural School and applied for admission.

"But we only take boys here," Mr. Kraus, the principal told her.

"That's all right, I can take care of myself," Razel replied.

"Can you pay the tuition fees?"

"No, not now, but I promise to pay everything when I begin to earn money."

But Razel was not admitted to Mihveh Israel and — since in those days there was no agricultural school for young girls — this meant that she had to give up her dream of becoming a farm expert.

Instead, she went in for teaching, becoming a supervisor and a teacher of teaching, and was active in the Haganah, and is now one of the eleven women members of the Knesset.

Razel's parents were married in this country, after having come from Yemen at the end of the last century. Five of their nine offspring died in childhood.

Although her mother in Yemen had learned to sew a shoket, she could not get work here and became a laundress. For a time he worked at the Bet Sefer Levant in Tel Aviv, and Miss Zabari thinks that the devotion to the pupils shown by the teachers there — "they don't come that way any more" — caused him to send his four daughters to school. Three of them completed secondary education.

**School During Crisis**  
This was not the norm in the Yemenite community at that time. But even when the going was really rough during the economic crisis of the late 1920's, her father kept them in school. In those days, Miss Zabari recalls, they often had nothing to eat but bread and tea.

When Razel was five her mother died, and she began doing part-time jobs at the age of 11.

Despite the inroads these made on her chores at home, she kept on studying. Razel was so good a student that Nacha Pines, her principal at the Levinsky School, spoke to Yitzhak Leib Goldberg about her.

He invited her to tea and proposed that she live in his house. Not only was at her disposal, but his daughter would teach her English and music — and she was anxious to learn to play the piano.

But it did not seem right to Razel (she was then 14) that she should live in luxury while her family was struggling. So he wanted to help in his help as much as he could. And so he did. Goldberg gave her a loan which she eventually repaid.

After teaching in the first grade for two years, Razel moved on to model school, where she taught and served as counsellor to the second-year students. Interested from the first in problems of teaching in the lower grades, she became an enthusiastic convert to the "analytic" method, by which whole

words rather than letters or nonsense syllables are taught.

At the time this was a revolutionary concept.

A scholarship granted by the Palestine Government Department of Education took her to England to study under Susan Isaacs, who says, opened up to her the world of the young child and also that of psychoanalysis.

Miss Zabari decided to learn about the emotional makeup of children and adults, and why a child in the classroom reacts in the way he does. To discover the answers she herself underwent psychoanalysis.

Parents with Razel's teaching career were not work in a g.a.s.a. Starting as a liaison runner, she went on to become an instructor in weapons and first aid, and the only girl in a 17-man commando unit. Still later, she became a platoon leader and the chief female instructor in the Tel Aviv unit.

When the Yishuv was mobilized during World War II she was in command of a battalion. And in 1948 she organized the Hagana Medical Corps in Jerusalem and became its commander. She likewise commandaded the "Chim" women's corps.

**Nights in Haganah**

Between 1939 and 1936 (when she went to England), Razel devoted five nights a week from 4:15 p.m. to her Haganah duties while doing her regular teaching jobs during the day.

Talking of Westerners and Orientals, I asked her how she felt about the problems. The real problem is not as much discrimination as in equality of opportunity," she said.

The Oriental sees the Ashkenazi getting ahead, faster and attributes it to discrimination. Often enough the reason is that the Ashkenazi has had a better education and is better equipped for the job.

When I address an audience of Orientals, I emphasize the importance of raising their educational level. I tell them of the tradition of learning among European Jews, where the parents would starve in order to ensure their children an education.

But the State too must do its share to give the Orientals a better chance. Failure to do so is fraught with danger to our entire society.

of child care. Thirdly, steps should be taken to raise the educational level of the entire family. And, finally, large families should receive State grants.

How did she get into the Knesset? It was all the doing of some of the Mapai leaders in the Working Women's Council of the Histadrut, who were anxious to have a woman from the Oriental community to represent them. She was selected when she found out that she had been given a high place in the list and for a while thought that if she were really elected she would turn down the job.

But she has no regrets now. An M.K. has great opportunities to fight for what he wants, both within the party and in the Knesset.

Miss Zabari thinks that the Histadrut, more than any other institution in the country, has shown a real understanding of the problem. The special scholarship fund for students of Oriental origin set up by the Vaad Ha-post (for both secondary school and university) is a case in point.

A study by the Shvid Institute shows that some 70 per cent of Oriental children are incapable of learning what the school has to offer. The trouble is that there is no home atmosphere which prepares them for formal learning. In the home of the typical Oriental immigrant there are few books, the parents don't speak Hebrew, there are many mouths to be fed, the parents have no time to answer questions — and the children are neglected.

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**Things Can Be Done**

Miss Zabari has her own ideas about what can be done about the problem. Unfortunately they would cost most. First of all, she thinks that a free kindergarten from an early age should be established in immigrant neighbourhoods. Secondly, the staffs of mother-and-child-care stations should be expanded to enable them to guide immigrant families in all phases

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## Diary of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

DAUGHTER says not to worry as they only learn on wooden model and spend most of the time cleaning tools — a task which would not appeal to her at home — and it will be a long time before they are ready in a position to shoot anyone. And secretly glad to hear that at which their hair should be worn. She takes a large rucksack, crammed with enough food for the whole regiment, and a blanket, though she will only be away for a few hours.

HEAD of the House says he doesn't know whether he likes the idea of his daughter learning to shoot. He is not opposed to women's service (I should think not) but feels that the British Army knew what they were doing when they restrained from arming their female members with anything more lethal than pens. Tell him it is not so much a matter of who is shooting as who they shoot at.

SHE also describes with great joy how there all was for one and half kilometres and how wonderful it was though painful in the chest and limbs. As she considers walking from home to the grocer's an impossibility, can only hope that her pedestrian improvement will also be put to some civilian use and justify my faith in lady soldiers.

AM nevertheless looking forward to the time when she and I will be able to swap stories and tell her that the female regiments were always much more than the men when I was marching in (not of course, claim this had anything to do with it) and that I am sure the same will happen here.

## Therapist Training At U.S. Institute

MISS Judith Peter of Ramat Gan is now furthering her training in Physical Therapy at the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled in New York City. Miss Peter is sponsored by the Institute's Exchange Visitor Programme.

The Institute for the Crippled and Disabled is a comprehensive rehabilitation centre which conducts broad programmes of research, teaching, and patient services. According to Director Dr. Willis C. Gorthy, the Institute served more than 5,000 handicapped people from all parts of the United States and the world during 1956. Its programme for the handicapped includes medical, vocational training and social adjustment services. The Institute has rehabilitated a number of disabled people from Israel. Its teaching classes have included Israeli doctors, therapists and rehabilitation centre administrators. Founded in 1917, this pioneer rehabilitation centre has returned more than 500 handicapped people to productive and useful lives.

Most persons buy cardamom in small quantities, or

## BRIDE LEAVES AIR FOR SEA



Ilia Bar Eli, soon after her marriage on Mt. Carmel to the Captain of the ship Jackie Jacobsohn. Ilia was her title of Miss International Air Stewardess last year, and turned down offers of marriage from American millionaires, French cinema actors, Italian Count, British magnates, Canadian bankers and Israelis of all walks of life, to marry the captain whom she had met when she was a sergeant in the Israel Navy and he in charge of the Israel warships. He later transferred to the Merchant Marine and the couple are now honeymooning aboard his ship.

## What Price Hel

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE price of cardamom is falling. And aromatic herb which gives Turkish coffee its distinctive flavour is dropping.

Now, says the "white" type grown in Persia, sold for IL50 a kilogram, today it costs only IL25. The more aromatic kind, the "green" type grown in India, has also dropped in price and can be obtained for IL40-50 a kilo.

Most persons buy cardamom in small quantities, or

about 50 seeds at one time. One seed, after being ground or pounded, flavours one to three cups of coffee, depending upon the taste of the drinker.

Cardamom is used extensively by both the Oriental Jewish and Arab communities in Israel. It is known in Hebrew as "peli." How it reaches Israel is a mystery.

It cannot be grown locally, and only the Indians, and to some extent the Persians, grow it in commercial quantities for export: but the Ministry of Commerce and Industry states that it has never issued an import licence for the job, while the Customs Department at the Finance Ministry never remembers any being brought into the country in recent years. A IL15 fine would be imposed on each kilogram reaching the country not covered by an import licence.

The merchants themselves do not agree on how to obtain it. One Mahane Yehuda dealer in Jerusalem who has sold it for years denied ever hearing of it. "We never stocked it and I've never sold it," he said.

Another merchant said it was brought by immigrants arriving from India. When it was pointed out that such immigrants have been few and far between in recent years, he answered:

"Yes, but they still get

packages from their relatives abroad."

Police do not believe that the "peli" explains the quantities of cardamom brought into the country. They think much of it is smuggled from Jordan. One donkey can carry a sack of more than 50 kilograms valued at more than IL1,000 wholesale. The smugglers are paid several Jordanian pounds for each trip, or several weeks' ordinary wages.

**PEN FRIENDS**  
WILLEM ZILVERSTEIN, 56, of Straat der Leiden 27, Warmond (by Leiden), Holland, became interested in corresponding with the Jerusalem Post when he visited the Brussels Exposition. He is married and is a father. He can write in German or Dutch and would be especially glad to correspond with a member of a kibbutz.

ATHLETIC LANGER, 17, of 19 Avenue Alexander Dubois, Les Gourdes, Marcellin, France, wishes to write to Yaffo. Her interests are dancing, more music, theatre, sport and cinema.

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